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THE GUARDIAN

London

Tuesday November 16 1971

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NO PEPE
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Heath calls on Ulster to 'see reality'

By PETER HARVEY

Union between Northern Ireland and the Republic could be achieved in future if the majority in Northern Ireland wanted it, the Prime Minister said last night. "I do not believe any British Government would be in the way," Mr Heath said, but added that unification was not the wish of the majority.

Heath, who was speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall in London, stressed that for the present the Government was determined to stamp out terrorism in Northern Ireland.

That terrorism must be brought to an end. The snipers' shot, the bomb in the street, the use of children for cover, the intimidation and humiliation of

Captured IRA talk on arms

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

ation believed to be from one of the most important Provisional IRA officers detained in the last week led police in Northern Ireland to the discovery of the largest arms and ammunition cache in the province.

an 50 weapons, 11,000 rounds of ammunition, and a cache of "convertible" weapons which would have been used for purposes, were discovered in a lonely moorland in Ballymena.

Discovery of what is a fairly major cache of arms may affect the availability of arms and ammunition to the Provisional IRA—if it is true that the cache is in the hands of the IRA.

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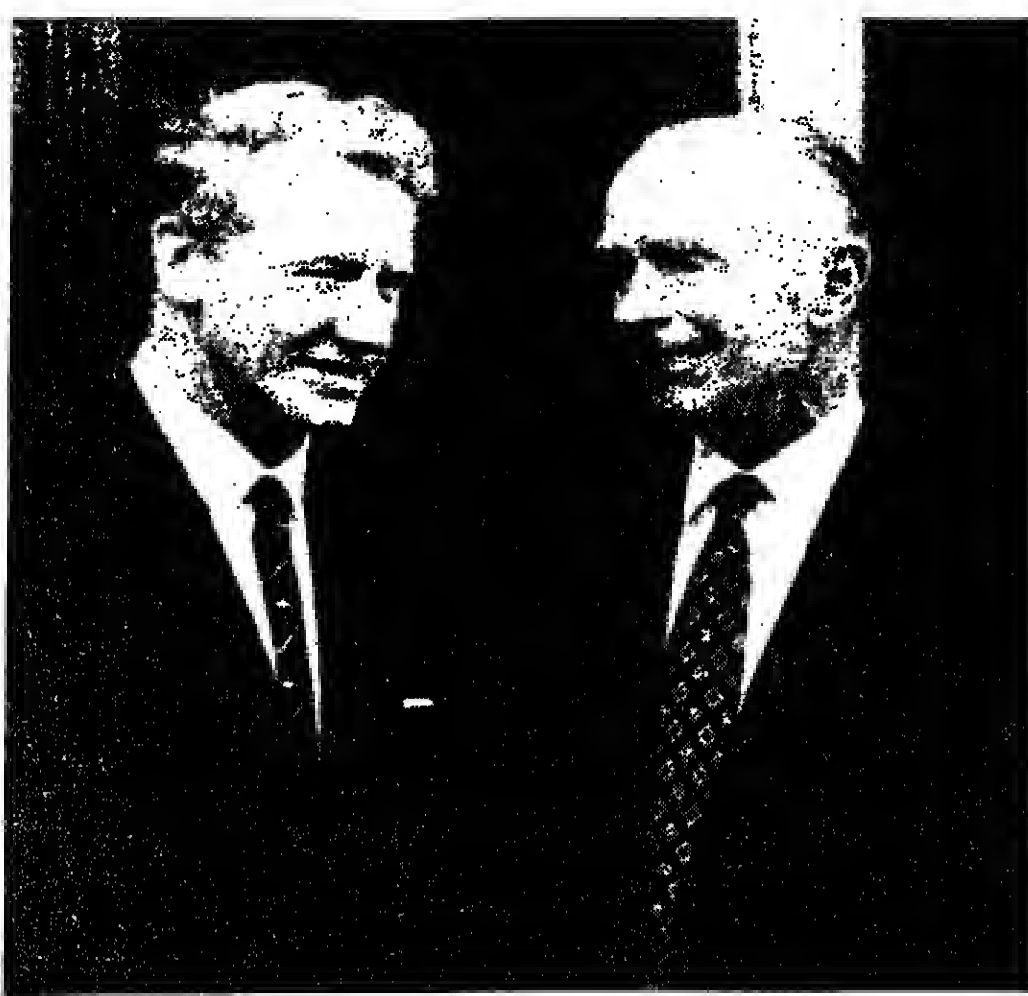
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Sir Alec Douglas-Home with Mr Ian Smith in Salisbury yesterday

Gasmen seek 12 pc

BRITAIN'S 55,000 gas workers have put in a pay demand of just over 12 per cent. The claim is in line with demands from workers in local government, electricity supply, and hospital ancillary services, and indicates the public sector unions' determination to stand together in their pay claims to avoid being "picked off" by the Government.

Coming clean

POLLUTERS are to face higher fines. In a Commons written reply yesterday Mr Graham Page, Minister for Local Government and Development, said that legislation would be introduced to increase the powers of local authorities under the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act of 1937.

Sea search

LIFEBOATS from Kirkwall and Stromness searched last night for two men whose lobster boat sank and liferaft capsized in Pentland Firth, in the Orkneys. A third man was saved after he had managed to reboard the liferaft and scramble aboard.

Wife goes West

THE WIFE of a Polish diplomat has applied for political asylum in West Germany. The German Government refused to confirm reports that the diplomat, Janusz Bieniecki, had been accused of spying and asked to leave Germany three weeks ago.

Care in air

REGULATIONS to safeguard animals during air transport are being drafted by the Government, Mr Anthony Stodart, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, announced in a Commons written reply yesterday.

Unsinkable

THREE members of the shops' stewards' coordinating committee at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders are going to East Germany this week to raise money to support the work-in by 600 redundant men.

Cheers for Sir Alec as talks start

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury November 15

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, held a preliminary 90-minute meeting with the Rhodesian leader, Mr Smith, this afternoon.

A crowd of about a thousand Rhodesians, black and white, gathered outside Milton Buildings, headquarters of the Smith Administration, to watch Sir Alec drive up to begin the crucial negotiations.

A few minutes later, Mr Smith and Sir Alec emerged to shake hands for press photographers, and the crowd broke into cheers.

The Rhodesian negotiating team is expected to include Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, the Minister of Justice, and Mr Jack Howman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Both these men were in the official welcoming party at Salisbury airport, standing under red, white, and green striped umbrellas bearing the legends "Fly Air Rhodesia".

Security was strict, with police cars on the tarmac, and plainclothes men mingling with the crowd on the airport balcony.

A British spokesman said tonight that Sir Alec would not meet Mr Smith tomorrow, but that he would be seeing businessmen and Opposition politicians. Lord Goodman and other officials would begin negotiations with the Rhodesians.

Three still free

The three escaped Dartmoor prisoners were still on the run last night, 24 hours after the break-out. While police searched the moor, officers with dogs checked the home of James Stevens, one of the three, in Fulham, London.

His brother, Robert, aged 23, said Stevens had made a break because he was worried about his mother who is seriously ill.

Stevens (26), serving six years for shopbreaking and larceny; Stanley Thompson (26), serving

China takes its seat — punctually

From MALCOLM DEAN: United Nations (NY), November 15

Peking's first official day at the United Nations today took on some of the character of a late-entrant's first day at school. Like new boys the delegation arrived promptly in the cavernous General Assembly hall for their first plenary session, only to find that most of the old boys always arrive late.

As they took their six seats, sandwiched alphabetically between the Chile and Colombia delegations, almost all the other 786 seats—six for each of the 131 delegations—were empty. But it had nothing to do with a diplomatic boycott: it was entirely attributable to the notorious tardiness of UN delegates.

The entire 14-man Chinese delegation turned up for their welcome, the rest of the delegation being seated at the rear of the assembly hall. The press and public galleries were packed to observe the United Nations expand its representation to 95 per cent of the world's population.

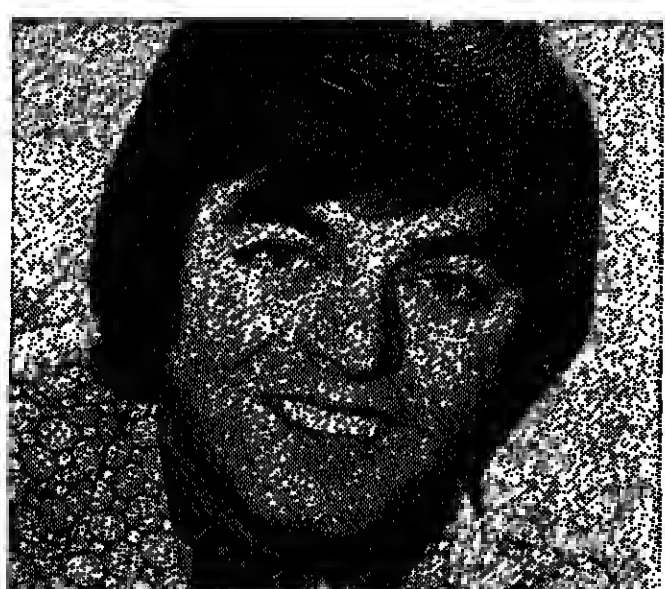
The number of delegations wishing to welcome the Chinese delegation grew as the day developed, which was probably as pleasant a way as any for the Chinese to be introduced to the cumbersome and loquacious habits of the Assembly. At the start there were only 12 delegations listed, but by lunchtime it had grown to 40.

The second lesson in UN diplomacy was provided by the United States whose Ambassador, George Bush, demonstrated there was no correlation between power and length of time at the podium, by delivering the shortest speech of the morning.

Mr Bush welcomed the Chinese and noted: "The issues of principle that divide the General Assembly in recent weeks were deeply felt and hard fought. These differences should not obscure the proposition on which nearly all of us, including the United States, agreed: that the moment in history has arrived for the People's Republic of China to be in the United Nations."

Their presence here makes the United Nations more reflective of the world as it now exists and we hope that it will contribute to the organisation's potential for harmonising the actions of nations.

"The United States, whose people are linked by long ties of friendship with the great Chinese people, is confident that with renewed dedication to the principles of the charter we can move towards peace and justice in the world."



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A tired wrangle over rents

By Norman Shrapnel

"The most important reform in housing to take place this century" is also, it so happens, muddled, authoritarian, repressive, and about as socially desirable as a load of old bottles.

No inconsistency there, to even the most casual student of Parliament. The bit in quotes was what Mr Peter Walker said yesterday about the Housing Finance Bill, which was before the Commons for its second reading, and the rest was the view of his Shadow, Mr Anthony Crosland.

Both had much more to say than that, and at least managed to provide useful material for the shorter speech campaign now understandably developing among disgruntled backbenchers. Little of it was new. In fact, anybody intruding on this spirited duel may well have

had the eerie feeling that precious parliamentary time had slipped a gear and we had been here before.

We had. In almost as many words, the two leading Maces in this housing "Machbeth" had already rehearsed their fight to the death during the debate on the Queen's Speech. This time, in a manner of speaking, it was for real. And, if Mr Crosland was not displaying the tyrant's head on the end of a pole here and now, he promised to do something like that when Labour returns to power.

Then, he promised his cheering followers they will repeal the fair rents proposals which cause Mr Walker such pride and Mr Crosland such horror. They will certainly have to do something. One of Mr Walker's

repeated taunts, echoed banteringly by the men behind him, was that Labour had constantly called for reforms but had made no actual proposals.

So now Mr Walker was doing it for them and producing, as he audaciously put it, "one of the most remarkable pieces of practical socialism for a long time." No family in future would have cause to dread the rentman's visit. Naturally, this serene picture of the way the rent rebate scheme is likely to work was not exactly how Mr Crosland saw the future.

Already, he guessed, Mr Julian Amery, Minister for Housing and Construction, is drilling his commissars.

"The Government are off-loading their national responsibility for the relief of poverty," Mr Crosland accused. It was

really a Chancellor's measure, but without essential figures so that all we could see was the general direction. We knew that the Opposition thought of that. "Quite scandalous," Mr Crosland said, in case there was a shadow of remaining doubt.

All closing speeches from now on look like being noisy affairs, instead of being shouted down in the orthodox way. Though heavily feared, he insisted on having the last word, and on having it heard.

"We intend to achieve social justice," Mr Amery roared. The Government won this division by 292 to 265.

Parliament, page 13

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sified: 19

Mrs Patricia Wolfson, whose dispute with an American millionaire over the return of property worth £250,000 was settled out of court 10 days ago, selling jewellery at a Christmas fair in aid of the Red Cross in London yesterday.

Indians claim 35 dead in border clash

New Delhi, November 15

An Indian Government spokesman reported today 35 Pakistanis had been killed on Friday when an force of 3,000 Pakistani troops attacked Indian ons in the Shakpur area, about 75 miles north of ita.

The announcement came shortly after the Defence er, Mr Jagjivan Ram, spoken of the "very situation on the at the start of a party debate.

Government spokesmen conference that the m forces had intruded o India. He said the before Indian troops reinforce the para-border security force them back into Paki- Indian soldiers were and a large quantity of li arms had been cap-

Gandhi, in a report to ent on her three-week Western capitals, said as a growing sense of about the need to solve Pakistan problem and e hoped international e would deter President Khan from attacking

pe it is not too late for usel to prevail, for one go on ignoring hard e said. The just and e aspirations of the of Bangla Desh, indeed Pakistan also, cannot ed and trampled upon."

m, whose statement in ver House was delayed ois demonstration by Communist members, Pakistan of preparing r pre-emptive strikes at airfields. Almost the litary strength of Paki- been depleted along tiers since the middle

RD NORTON-TAYLOR analyses oblems of a neutral country hanging Europe

reat debate in Sweden

is entering an un- le period. Her neutral likely to prove less and ul, while the narrow eement which the EEC ecause Sweden could t full membership is prove increasingly e.

overnment is in danger between two stools, not getting much sym- m those closer to the Europe. Stockholm ritain to criticise the ssals for a trade pact four applicants for the Six for consulta- orrow. "They cannot ing so," one Swedish said although some of his Government are cal.

asked for a Customs ith an enlarged he is being offered a agreement for indus- nts, with the major e of the paper sector, e Six have asked enmark, and Norway t barriers.

en if Britain, as confides herself to s tomorrow, her tive will be among lent men" (from the e Four) who will be the Brussels confer- as the Swedish trade rtinue in coming

edes out a little of back last week when ed the Commission Signor Malfatti, to the Barber of Swedish, at the end icial visit to Stock-

professes disappoint- Swedish Government relieved that the Six inde with a rather ade offering. The links with the EEC, the opposition from want to preserve neutral status at all

members of the overnment, including Minister, Mr Palme, oreign Minister, Mr toy with the idea of l membership with a clause. This is to be supported by nd Germany, but posed by the Nether- Belgium.

e wanted to make his the foreign stage, attempt to cultivate a ocrat axis with Herr West Germany and of Austria. But in : Government sought possible cooperation enlarged Market — ll membership.

it, the EEC has not e a major issue in olitical life. True a demonstration in against the pro- de agreement on The "anti-EEC inspired chiefly by and students, with e the Vietnam Soli it. But one marcher wedish small com- e also against the Markets' "capitalist

s uneasiness, that

THE smooth façade which Mr Giersek's new technocratic leadership has managed to restore to Poland after the upheavals of last winter is showing a few wrinkles. This time the trouble is not coming from workers marching in the street of striking within the factories. The tension is inside the party.

With the party congress less than a month away the signs are that Mr Giersek is having speed up replacement of potential opponents faster than he earlier thought necessary. Last week the hard-line editor of the journal, Perspektywy, Mr Dohrosław Kobieliski, was replaced. Two weeks before that three ministers were dismissed, among them Mr Stanisław Walczak, the minister of justice and also a conservative.

Party congresses in Eastern Europe are always events of potential crisis. As they are the supreme body which elects the central committee and the politburo for four years, the selection and marshalling of delegates in advance is a key issue. When Mr Giersek took over from Mr Gomulka last December in the wake of the Baltic riots, it was always likely that he would want to hold his first congress earlier than the date of Autumn 1972 so as to bring in more of his supporters. The decision to have it this December looked logical.

But as the time draws near and many of the other changes which Mr Giersek had promised by now have been delayed and delayed, the early Congress takes on a more urgent appearance. The Five Year plan for 1971-75 has been continually revised but still not

JONATHAN STEELE reports on a Polish shake up

Quiet party purge behind the facade

yet published. (By publishing the 1971 projections at the end of the year, at least they should get their targets right, as Warsaw's wages are puting it). The high-level party and Government commission which was meant to propose longer economic and social changes has not yet reported.

Increasingly it looks as though the Congress has primarily political motives to remove potential opponents. The resistance which is still too stubborn for Mr Giersek's liking appears to come from the middle ranks of the party, people whose positions are threatened by the arrival of better trained, and less compromised managers to run local industry and restore the links between local party organisations and the workers. Some of them have defenders in high places.

At the time of Mr Gomulka's overthrow, Mr Giersek, General Mieczysław Moczar. But by the early summer General Moczar had been quietly eased out of his post as secretary of the central committee. The Congress looked likely to relieve him of his seat in the Politburo,

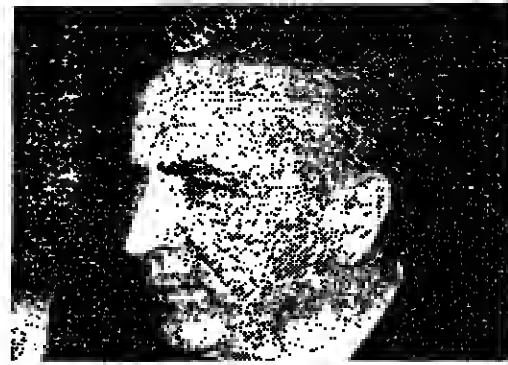
though not yet perhaps on the central committee. But some doubts now remain.

Over the summer Mr Giersek has managed to replace almost all the provincial (or voivodship) party secretaries, and probably up to 40 per cent of the district and local secretaries. Roughly half the party's 2,300,000 members have been interviewed in what the leadership strenuously denies is a purge, but prefers to call a campaign to discourage passive members. Between 2 and 3 per cent of the party's members have resigned or been expelled.

Such a widespread movement is bound to upset middle-rank bureaucrats who had grown accustomed to peaceful sinecures and considerable power in their own areas. Mr Jan Szydlak a Politburo member and close supporter of Mr Giersek, has warned them not to hope the changes will blow over. "Let no-one expect that if he waits long enough in sloth and inertia in some distant future the stream of party and social life may return to its old bed."

In outthinking these people Mr Giersek has two weapons on his side. One, the most

Mr Giersek



important, is the objective situation in the country. Last winter's riots revealed a degree of alienation and dissatisfaction among ordinary working people which no party official can deny. If officials say "Well this means we should all share the blame," Mr Giersek can answer that in Katowice, his part of the country, there were no riots and that over the years in the mining and industrial communities he has provided conspicuous welfare benefits, better municipal housing, more holiday homes, and newer day nurseries than probably any other part of the country.

His other successful move has been to go out among workers at informal meetings around the country, plunging into crowds, pumping elbows, and talking to people in a way which no other contemporary East European leader is doing.

Originally a move of desperation back in January, when he first decided to meet the shipyard strikers of Szczecin as the only way to avert another outburst of anger in the streets, Mr Giersek has now made the tactic the hallmark of his new

style. It is now being extended to television, which has opened an "It's your line" programme, (called more soberly "Citizen's Forum") where viewers put questions to politburo members.

This very different approach from traditional party methods can be double-edged. Some hardline conservatives see it as a dangerous concession to the masses, and grumble that Mr Giersek may be going too far. This seems to be the view at the top of the Warsaw City party, which is almost the only major organisation in the country where the leadership has not been changed since Gomulka fell.

Mr Giersek is taking no chances. Ever since he came to power he has ensured that his relationship with Moscow remains good. On foreign policy his line has been ultra-orthodox, and he has made some fierce attacks on the Chinese. The old danger for any Polish leader is to be thought by Moscow to be too much of a nationalist. Inevitably much of Mr Giersek's measures are designed to achieve a national reconciliation,

regardless of party membership.

He has had talks with the Church to find a new modus vivendi. He has started to rebuild the Royal Castle in Warsaw, a move that, as intended, has pleased many emigres. He has taken down the portraits of party leaders in official buildings and replaced them by the eagle, the national emblem.

As the summer went by, the signs were that some enemies were trying to project these moves in an unfavourable light in other parts of the Warsaw Pact, particularly in Moscow. It was significant then that in the guidelines for the party Congress (published in September) the leadership put its loyalty on the line.

"We will oppose any centrifugal tendencies within the socialist camp, which proceeding from the positions of Rightist of Leftist revisionism, turn against the socialist community under a common nationalist denominator." In a speech a fortnight ago Mr Giersek felt the need to refer to the Soviet Union in more flattering terms than he has ever done before. The Soviet Union's achievements were "unprecedented in the whole history of mankind."

By building socialism the Soviet nations had "accomplished an epoch - making feat." It was "the supreme task of our policy" to ensure co-operation with the Soviet Union. "Today, more than ever Poland's continued economic and social progress is linked with the development of the Soviet Union."

Tomorrow: The promised reforms

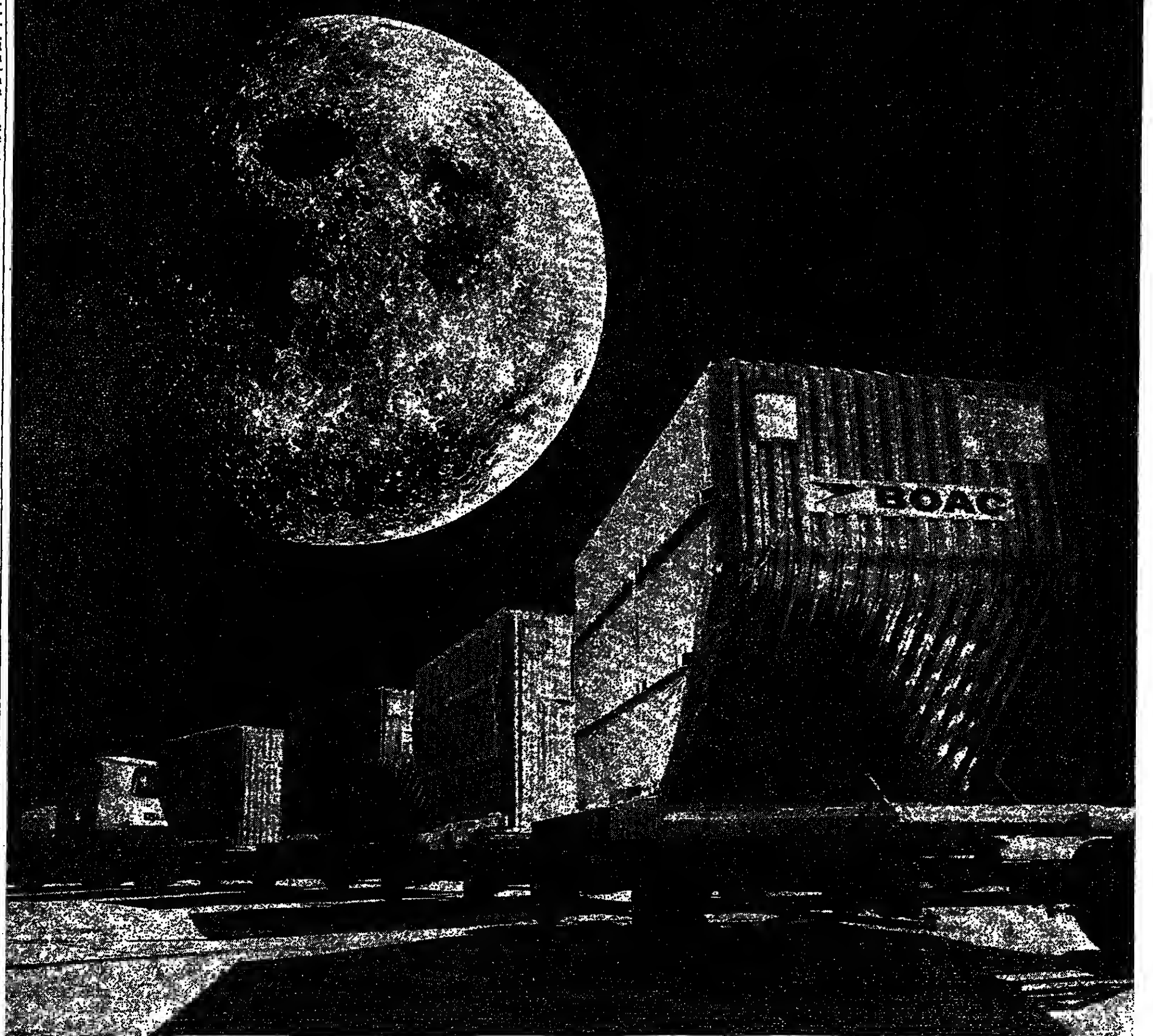
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HOME NEWS

Women to be C of E priests

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The Anglican Church is to have two women to the priest. The decision, approved by the House of Bishops yesterday, will have repercussions right across the world-Anglican Communion. Until now, Anglicans— one historical exception— have held most of their ministry to a masculine ministry. Two women are expected to be ordained by the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. R. H. B. Baker, kneeling alongside male ordinands, on November 28. They will continue to be in Hong Kong. The women are Chinese-born Jane Hwang Hsien Yuen, a principal of Yauk Wing school, Hong Kong, and Joyce Bennett, of London, who is with the Church Mission Society, principal of St. Peter's, a secondary school in Hong Kong. The woman was ordained to the priesthood on January 24. The then bishop, Dr R. H. B. Baker, finding himself with a shortage of priests, decided to elevate a deaconess to the priesthood. She later surrendered her status to avoid any astute dispute. Yesterday Bishop Baker addressed his speech to the synod of the Church Information Office in London. He said that the clergy had a duty to men only and that something of its representative character. "It was to be fully noted before God in the book, it was logical to limit to people of one sex should not be to one sex. Archbishop of Canterbury Michael Ramsey, gave a somewhat cool reaction to the announcement. He had advised that no should be made by any before all the Anglicans had expressed their views. The Church of England added, was asked to decide on the ordination of women by 1973. Hong Kong decision a grumbling and proper of discussions, the synod decided in to ordain women, but has general agreement action should be taken. The Communion at large considered the Hong Kong Anglican Consultative which links the world's on Anglicans, decided to advise the bishop to if he had the support. It also asked the churches to give us by 1973. The decision was welcomed by the Anglican or the Ordination of Miss M. J. Roxburgh, of the group, said it was a "real, real, real" decision. Baker, in his address, hoped Hong Kong would to the Church some experience of women in thehood. The decision aimed first by the heads of the local church.

wer road casualties

her's 28,500 road were 8 per cent down nber last year, according to the Environment of the Environ. Although the number a by 8 per cent to 610 casualties dropped by 8 0.740. casualties in the first ns of the year were at 255,000, about 3 own.

ices' guide

s Whiteside, the man 22 years edited the "bible"—Stone's "annual"—has died at Exeter aged 71. He 5 years clerk to the ch.

'A milestone' as motor unions merge

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

Britain's largest trade union, the Transport and General Workers', with 1,500,000 members, is to extend its strength and influence in the car industry as a result of the merger, announced yesterday, with the 83,000-strong National Union of Vehicle Builders. The merger, which has been under discussion for more than a year, will give the TGWU about 200,000 members in car and associated industries. In most car firms, the enlarged union will have a much larger membership than the other main union, the Amalgamated Engineers. The decision by the Manchester-based NUVB to merge with the transport workers follows a ballot of members. The result, reported to the union's executive, was 28,781 in favour and 6,239 against. The merger is expected to become effective in the spring, when the vehicle builders will join the expanding automotive group of the TGWU. The vehicle builders' acting general secretary, Mr Granville Hawley, will become national secretary of the new "car workers" section, with Mr Moss Evans, the present TGWU automotive secretary, taking up a new post as liaison officer between the car and engineering sections of the union. Mr Hawley said yesterday that the vote was "absolutely conclusive." Mr Jack Jones, the general secretary of the TGWU, described the forthcoming merger as "a major milestone in British trade unionism," and said it would create the nearest thing possible to one union for the car industry. The decision ends a long period of speculation and negotiation, in the course of which the vehicle builders have been wooed by both the TGWU and the Amalgamated Engineers. The NUVB eventually plumped for the transport workers, mainly because the internal structure of the union would give the vehicle builders a better chance of a continuing voice in car industry affairs.

Forgeries found over wide area

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Police throughout the country are now involved in inquiries into the circulation of forged five pound notes, and by last night, 25 forged notes had turned up in Liverpool, and there were reports of others in the Lancashire towns of St Helens, Bootle, Leigh, and Tyldesley. It is understood that a large number may also have been in circulation in the London area. In addition to investigations by county forces, regional crime squads based in London and the West Riding have been trying to trace the organisation behind the "pushers" who unload the notes in shops and multiple stores. Lincolnshire police, who carried out a raid on a farmhouse at Long Bennington and found printing equipment and a number of forged notes, would not confirm last night that the notes found elsewhere in the country were similar to those in their possession. Many of the notes turned up only yesterday, and comparisons have still to be made. But police said that they were "good imitations" of genuine five pound notes. Chief Superintendent W. H. Davies, head of Liverpool CID, said last night: "So far we have had 25 of these notes, but it seems likely that more will be turning up. We are now trying to trace the organisation behind the 'pushers' who unload the notes in shops and multiple stores. Many of them seem to have been passed in multiple stores on Saturday morning. It does look as though the circulation has been widespread." In Leigh, Superintendent Richard Bell of the Lancashire force, asked anyone who came across a five pound note with the serial number 31 C 88423 — "or anything like it" — to get a message to the nearest police station. "Someone obviously intended to come and seek us with these notes, but it seems as though they did not get rid of as many as they would have liked," he said. He described one man the police wished to interview as aged about 20, 5ft 5in, fair-haired, and wearing a duflie coat. A woman was also being sought in Lancashire. In one case, a "pusher" went into a shop to buy biscuits worth 35p and left with £4.65 change in genuine money. Two other people went into a Boots chemist's shop bought small items of cosmetics, and between them collected over £8 in change. A Bank of England official yesterday spent several hours at the Long Bennington farm, examining printing machinery and notes. Detectives from the Scotland Yard counterfeiting squad also returned to the scene for a further search. Three men who were being interviewed by police at Grantham were released yesterday and have not been charged.

Snowman hunt in London

A CANADIAN hunter has arrived in London to try to prove that the North American version of the Snowman is not a hoax. Mr Rene Dahinden, aged 40, has spent \$20,000 in the past 17 years trying to find the Snowman—an 8ft hairy giant—in British Columbia. He has met Dr J. R. Napier, director of primate biology at the University of London, and is arranging to have his evidence examined. Mr Dahinden claims that he has the creature on film. He also has 60 tape-recordings of eye-witnesses and plaster casts of footprints. "I came over here because I came up against a dead end in Canada," he said.

Merger to help arts

Sixteen of the major British musical festivals have formed themselves into an organisation to promote a greater interest in these festivals at home and abroad. Mr Harold Holt, the concert agent and festival organiser, said yesterday in London, that the aim was to organise and negotiate with the travel trade to produce package deals for tourists. The festivals had also come together to discuss various common problems like publicity. Among those festivals which have joined what is to be called The British Arts Festivals Association are the Edinburgh, Aldeburgh, Three Choirs, Glyndebourne and English Bach Festivals.

ental aid for old urged

By our own Reporter "It is earnestly to be hoped that the reorganisation of the National Health Service will make it possible to provide a better service of dental care for old people. The creation of a salaried community dental service, which would include the school dental service as well as care of those in local authority homes, plus geriatric, and handicapped patients confined at home, is an ideal worth striving for." Dr J. S. MacLachlan, the chief dental officer of Dorset, said that the dental clinics in many peripheral hospitals were not fully used throughout the week, and that this also applied to a number of school dental clinics which were unoccupied through lack of staff. There was no evidence that the school service could not extend itself to deal with the problem of old people. Dr MacLachlan said that he had found in a survey that 54 per cent of old people said they would like dental treatment, especially if they could be visited. Reluctance to travel long distances to a dentist was one of the most common reasons why old people did not get proper treatment, together with the expense of such travel. They often felt that dentists were not equipped to understand their special needs. Dental patients over 65 usually had no natural teeth—80 to 90 per cent were fitted with dentures—but often did not use them because they did not fit comfortably.

The latest comrades in arms

IN HIS YEARS as a self-confessed pornographer, Maurice Girodias has obtained his books from almost any source but yesterday he broke fresh ground by publishing what he claims is the first erotic work from Russia. Moscow Nights is the title he has chosen, though the Russian script which found its way to the West was called after Sleep Soundly, Dear Comrade. "It is an erotic satire about Soviet bureaucracy and the sexual fantasies of holders of public offices," Mr Girodias said at the party at the Ritz to launch the book. "I know the history of the book and I know the identity of the author, who is a well-known Russian writer, but of course it would be disastrous for this to be known. The author gets the pseudonym 'Vias Tenin.' Mr Girodias is heartened by the fact that the book has already been condemned by Novosti, the Moscow news agency. He said it was plain that the author was a deeply amoral person who hated his people and his country. "That was very encouraging. They obviously take it seriously," said the publisher whose Olympia imprint is now published in seven different countries. "These are obviously early days for Russian eroticism," he said. "The sex is not very delicate, it's a bit of a rustic demolition job but it indicates the depth of frustration and repression in Russia at both a sexual and political level. "It is not just a dirty book but there is plenty of sex in it. The interesting thing is to see what kind of sexual fantasies Russians have."

The book reveals that Russians apparently think about nearly everything the West likes to enjoy, though the encounters are more briefly described than some of those in other Olympia books which were displayed in Mr Girodias's suite at the Ritz. His famous "Story of O" stood proudly on the mantelpiece and paperbacks had titles such as "Thoughts" and "A Sea of Thighs." "I publish flagellation books almost entirely for the English market," said Mr Girodias. "That is a vice entirely missing from 'Moscow Nights,' I hope it does not affect sales here." Mr Girodias, who was at one time forced to go to New York because of mounting prosecutions, said the police were getting closer to his London operations. Two homosexual titles were seized recently. But he does not expect any trouble with "Moscow Nights." He feels it is as valuable an insight into life in Russia as Fanny Hill was of eighteenth-century London, and anyway Tass would have a field day reporting a prosecution against a Russian dirty book. He is even arranging to have the book published in Russian so that it can be smuggled back into the Soviet Union to supplement the typescript versions. That could be one in the eye for those who believe pornography is a Communist plot to degenerate Western morals. "Moscow Nights," by Vias Tenin, Olympia Press, £2.50. Miscellaneous, page 11

Malcolm Stuart

Gangs 'fleece' Asians in UK

International gangs who blackmail Pakistani immigrants and "trade in human misery" were referred to when a man and his nephew—both from East Pakistan—appeared at Thames Court in London yesterday, accused of being illegally in the country for over 18 months. Detective Sergeant Robert Sage of New Scotland Yard said that immigrants were being blackmailed by agents who assisted them to come here as "visitors." The agents, who paint a picture of a wonderful life in Britain, work to big gangs all over the continent and have a chain of clearing houses, he said. Detective Sergeant Sage said that some immigrants mortgage their homes to get here, and some were heavily in debt. The "visitors" were allowed into Britain for one month but when they stayed on they were blackmailed by agents who knew that they should not remain. Fasih Zaman (32) who was living in Stepping, and his nephew, Tariq Butt (26), a café manager, who was living in Bethnal Green were both recommended for deportation. Each admitted failing to comply with conditions of admittance imposed at Dover in January 1970 in that they failed to leave the country a month later. Both "lost" their passports after arrival and applied for new passports to the Pakistani High Commissioner in London. Detective Sergeant Sage told the court that the new passports would not have borne the conditions of admittance. In reply to Zaman's counsel, the officer agreed that immigrants were being blackmailed.

Commons question over security at Heathrow

Mr John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry, is to be asked in the Commons tomorrow what advice and guidance he will give on airport security. The question was tabled by Mr Marcus Lipton, Labour MP for Brighton, after the release by a former BOAC senior security controller of a tape recording in which an alleged informer says that staff at Heathrow Airport-London are stealing goods worth £5 millions a year. Mr Lipton said yesterday: "It's a terrible state of affairs. There are these so-called security police but they do not seem to be effective. If long-term rackets of this kind are possible then a well organised gang could make a killing." The former security controller, Mr Douglas Buchanan, aged 61, of Heston, Middlesex, took a copy of the recording with him when he retired from BOAC last month after 25 years' service against the racketeers, saying that he wanted the public to know what was going on. Mr Lipton said: "Why is it that he is able to reveal the tape recording only when he is retired? And what was he doing when he was in office?" One security source at Heathrow said the contents of the tape were known outside BOAC. The information given on it referred to the security situation two or three years ago and would be of little use in tackling today's threat to security. The source said that the tape was a prominent target for thieves—also said that the contents of the tape were known and that the security situation had since changed greatly.

Airports get new chief

By DAVID FAIRHALL

Mr Nigel Foulkes, a former managing director of Rank Xerox, is to succeed Mr Peter Masfield as chairman of the British Airports Authority in the new year. The appointment was announced yesterday by the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies. It will continue—rather surprisingly with the problem of the third London airport looming—to be a part-time job for five years at a salary of £9,000 a year. Mr Foulkes's only previous direct contact with aviation was when he served with the RAF Regiment during the Second World War. He regards himself as a professional manager and promised yesterday to put in as much time as the BAA job demands.

Now! London & Edinburgh introduces the insurance plan that swept America. £150.00 a month tax-free cash whenever you go into hospital

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER Only 10p covers your entire family for the first month! ALL AGES ELIGIBLE—EVEN IF YOU ARE OVER 65! ACT NOW—NO SALESMAN WILL CALL

- * Pays in cash direct to you at the rate of £150.00 a month for every Enrolled Member of your family who is in hospital, and covers you... for life.
- * Pays you again and again... the company can never cancel this policy no matter how often or how much you collect—only you can cancel.
- * Pays in addition to any other insurance cover you may have already—including National Health, BUPA, PPP, Company or Union benefits; or from any other private medical scheme.
- * Pays you direct—and you are covered from the first day you enter hospital.

Many families will have someone in hospital this year. It could be you—or a member of your family—tomorrow... next week... next month. So, to say, despite State benefits, very few families have their incomes guaranteed during such times. And of course, all the usual household expenses still have to be paid. And National Health benefits rarely cover most expenses. That's £200.00 in extra payments every month, starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Double Cash Accident Benefit If you and your insured wife are in hospital at the same time for an accident injury, this EXTRA CASH PLAN pays you an extraordinary double cash benefit. You receive not £150.00 but £300.00 a month. Your wife receives not £150.00 but £300.00 a month. That's £600.00 in extra payments every month, starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to £1,000.00 in cash for these accidental losses The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect £500.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and £1,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit Should you—the policyowner—be in hospital for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Enrolled Members of your family while you are confined to hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force for as long as you are in hospital.

These are the ONLY exclusions! Your London & Edinburgh plan covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor. After your policy has been in force for 2 years or more, we waive any exclusions arising from illnesses or accidents incurred before the Effective Date of your Policy.

You may be surprised to learn that we will actually issue this policy to you even if you have a health problem right now, and even if it's a serious one. Yes it's true! If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Fills the gap in State Benefits London & Edinburgh now offer you this remarkable plan that has swept the United States. Because we firmly believe that the protection it offers will be equally welcomed by the British public. You can judge how popular this plan is in the United States from the fact that just one U.S. insurance company is issuing new policies at the rate of one million a year. That's why we are convinced, as we are sure you will be, that it really does fill the big gaps that exist in State benefits, BUPA or other private insurance schemes.

Act now to secure the fastest possible cover As soon as we receive your Enrolment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Post. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. You'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no "small print". Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor, or some other trusted adviser.

Here are your premiums The following premium chart shows how little it costs after the first month to cover your family, and how much you can depend on. Simply add the monthly premium which applies to each person in each age bracket and the sum is the monthly premium payable for the total cover. Naturally at these rates, we can issue only one policy to this series for each family. Members under the age of 18 covered by their parents' or guardians' policy will be protected under their own policy (regardless of their health) when they reach 18 at the rate then in effect for their age group.

Age	Monthly Premium
0-17	£0.90
18-39	1.50
40-54	1.90
55-64	2.30
65-74	2.90
75-84	3.90
85 & Over	4.90

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of first payment) will increase as you and your family dependants. Simply add the monthly premium which applies to each person in each age bracket and the sum is the monthly premium payable for the total cover. Naturally at these rates, we can issue only one policy to this series for each family. Members under the age of 18 covered by their parents' or guardians' policy will be protected under their own policy (regardless of their health) when they reach 18 at the rate then in effect for their age group.

Act NOW—"later" may be too late! Just 10p covers you and your family for first month Time is precious! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrolment Form and only 10p into the post today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's too late to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

*The usual practice of the Insured Reserve is not to pay insurance benefits for up to one year of hospital confinement.

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Here's all you do to receive your policy: 1. Complete this brief Enrolment Form. 2. Cut out along dotted line and POST WITH 10p. OFFICIAL ENROLMENT FORM 6-1254-3-09 LONDON & EDINBURGH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 3QN Telephone: 01-686 0837/8/9 for the EXTRA CASH PLAN

Name (Please Print) MR. Mrs. Miss Christian Names. Surname. Address. Date of Birth. Day. Month. Year. All family dependants to be covered under this Plan (DO NOT include names that appear above. Use separate sheet if necessary).

No.	Name (Please Print)	Relationship	Sex	Day	Month	Year
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

I hereby enrol in London & Edinburgh's EXTRA CASH PLAN and am enclosing 10p as the full first month's premium to cover myself and all other Enrolled Members listed above. Neither I, nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, any other person listed above has been refused or is being refused health or life insurance cover due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing health and accident conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature. Date.

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Ministry

Wales shakes up outpatient procedures

By ANN CLWYD

The results of a study of outpatient departments by the Welsh Hospital Board, to be published soon, may indicate a pattern for a radical improvement of these departments throughout Britain.

The highly critical report finds that, basically, there is no effective management and organisation in outpatient departments, according to the author, Dr Hubert Jones, a Port Talbot general practitioner. The board is to appoint its first "outpatient manager" in a busy health region. A senior member of the industrial training service will also be brought in to assist in the scheme.

Wales there are 36,705 outpatients waiting for many of whom are lucky to see a consultant within 12 weeks of applying. The study, led out in several major hospitals, criticises the appointment system (including the use of referral letters from GPs) and the efficiency of some consultants; the need of keeping patients waiting in the waiting rooms; the ambulance service.

One of the most frightening reports is that of the doctor's waiting time. In some cases, a doctor's waiting time is as long as 10 minutes. In many cases, the doctor's waiting time is as long as 10 minutes. In many cases, the doctor's waiting time is as long as 10 minutes.

Most of the faults in the outpatient departments arise because there is no one person administratively in charge, says the report, although technically the hospital secretary is responsible. In practice, he is often too busy to spend much time in the department and the organisation falls on the medical records officer and the sister in charge, both of whom have other important jobs to do.

If the Welsh Board's scheme is successful, more outpatient services will be available in other hospitals enabling swifter and more humane treatment.

Graduates slip back in jobs

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Statistical evidence of the falling proportions of graduates who have not found jobs within six months of leaving university, or whose employment is not known, comes today from the University Grants Committee's report on employment for 1969-70.

The report shows a marked increase in the proportion of graduates who have not found jobs within six months of leaving university, or whose employment is not known, comes today from the University Grants Committee's report on employment for 1969-70.

First Employment of University Graduates 1969-70. Stationery Office, 68p.

We know what the Act says. But what do we do about it?

There are innumerable summaries of the Industrial Relations Act. But managers want more than this. They need practical advice on its implications in their factories and on the action required to adjust industrial relations policy to the Act and the Code of Practice.

The Industrial Society can provide it. It is Britain's for industrial relations training and advisory body. The only organization of its kind with management and unions in membership. Services include:

Training Package
A unique combination of written and visual material specially designed for management, supervisory and steward training. The Package includes a 30-minute sound, colour filmstrip (rated by The Times as one of the best available visual aids on the Act) together with script, synopsis and discussion notes; copies of a Pocket Guide to the Act for supervisors; shop stewards; and 20 copies of The Industrial Relations Act at Work—a short, readable summary of the main provisions of the Act and the Code of Practice.

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Courses and conferences on the Act and the Code of Practice, to help managers and supervisors to understand the implications of the Act and the Code of Practice.

The Industrial Society
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VIPs 'listed in book'

A Scotland Yard detective yesterday showed the Old Bailey jury in the Carr bombing trial a notebook containing the names of Government Ministers, top policemen, and leading figures in industry.

Detective-Constable Michael Doyle said that the book was found in a raid on a flat in Islington, North London, on August 20. It contained the names of Mr Robert Carr, the Employment Secretary, and Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

It was the fourth day of the trial of Jack Leonard Prescott (26), decorator, of Roehampton, and Ian David Furdie (24), film clerk, of Tyndham Road, Wandsworth. They have both pleaded not guilty to conspiring with others between July, 1970, and March, 1971, to unlawfully and maliciously causing explosions.

Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, went over some of the names and addresses in the notebook, including Hadley Green, Barnett — Mr Carr's home — and the London flat of Mr Davies.

Other names and addresses listed, he said, were the homes of the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Gorton, in Chelsea; the Solicitor-General, Sir Geoffrey Howe; a junior Minister, Mr Nicholas Ridley — described in the notebook as "another Davies whizz-kid" — and the home at Victoria Road, Kensington, of Sir John Eden, Minister of Industry.

Top Scotland Yard policemen, including Commissioner Sir John Wadsworth, Assistant Commissioner for Crime, P. E. Brodie, and Commanders Ernest Bond and R. C. Chitty were also listed.

Mr Mathew also read from other documents — many found torn up and pieced together by police after the raid, on August 20. "The Angry Brigade demands an end to this brutal and unjust war. Resist oppression and join the Angry Brigade. Power to the people. Bogside, Cloyds, fight on the Angry side."

Another read: "The Angry Brigade advises an end to internment and the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland. The Angry Brigade advises the British ruling classes to get out of Ireland and take their puppets, Faulkner and Lynch, with them."

A police handwriting expert, Mr David Eilen, said neither Prescott nor Furdie's handwriting was in any of the documents discovered in the raid. The court adjourned until today.

Bring back flogging appeal

Flogging should be introduced for killers and vicious criminals, a doctor magistrate recommends.

"Inflicting some pain on vicious criminals is a fitting retribution for what they have done to other people," says Dr Ernest Anthony, in the current edition of "Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review."

Dr Anthony, who practices at Uppminster, Essex, is opposed to hanging but he sympathises with those who want something more severe than the present life sentence. It had to be something so fearful that even an unintelligent, crude criminal would tremble at the prospect of incurring such a penalty, he says.

Dr Anthony has twice come across men who have been flogged. "The first man went as white as a sheet and sweated profusely as he admitted the facts on his back were from a flogging," the doctor says. The second commented: "Nobody who has ever been flogged ever makes the same mistake twice."

"The trouble is that we are going through a period when the dog-eaters have a hold on society and stop all attempts to be unkind to criminals, even to the point of demanding the abolition of prisons," says the doctor.

"The kinder you are to criminals the more they are encouraged to commit crime since the penalties are so acceptable; take it out of their hides with applied pain and they will think crime not worth the risk."

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

Many children are being assessed for transfer from infant to junior school on the basis of out-of-date and unreliable reading tests, suggests a survey out today.

The same fault applies to tests used at the end of the first year in junior school, says Dr Elizabeth Goodacre, of Reading University School of Education. The results of tests at this stage could be important

BRITISH troops must stay in Ireland—at least for the time being, the Communist Party of Great Britain decided at its national Congress.

Congress decisively defeated a demand that the Government should announce the withdrawal of troops after Mr Jack Woddis, for the executive committee, had said: "If the proposals were carried out it would lead to the Faulkner regime obtaining complete power."

Mr Woddis said that the question of armed forces could never be considered separately from the political situation. "The fact that we have always demanded the withdrawal of British troops from colonies should not cloud the issue in Northern Ireland," he said.

The anti-Unionist forces have a great disadvantage—they are the minority. The Unionists, unfortunately, have got the support of a large number of working people. The slogan "Withdrawal of British troops" is a means of playing down and abandoning the more important issue, which is pulling down the chains of repression."

The executive called for the withdrawal of troops from "non-Unionist areas" — release of detainees; enactment by the British Government of a Bill of Rights for

Congress debates Ulster, students, and racialism

Northern Ireland: the disarming of rifle-clubs; proportional representation; and fair electoral boundaries.

Mr Woddis gave the impression, however, that the executive considers a united Ireland quite a way off. He maintained that the Communist plan would lead to peace in Northern Ireland; after that there could be talks between the British and Irish Governments and the Northern Ireland political parties to consider the end of partition.

But Mr Etienne Arnold, speaking to an unsuccessful amendment, claimed that the executive motion acknowledged the existence of the Northern Irish State. The only solution was a united Ireland. He went on to quote a pamphlet written by Marx 102 years ago which said that the British working class must recognise the rights of the Irish working class to total independence.

But Mr Jack Ashton replied: "There was no partition when Karl Marx wrote about Ireland. The immediate issue is democracy and civil rights. The question of constitutional change in Northern Ireland is clearly bound up in Westminster and the

Keep troops—Communists

British State." Withdrawal of British troops would mean annihilation of civil rights workers.

From Northern Ireland itself, came Mr James Stewart, fraternal delegate of the Irish Communist Party. He said: "Our party condemns bombing and violence by elitist groups which give Faulkner and Heath the support they want to repress all the working people."

Mr Bernard Panter said that to accept Mr Arnold's amendment would be to pander to and seek support of "those who call themselves revolutionaries." He added: "I regret the call for the immediate withdrawal of troops. Withdrawal now would lead to a holocaust in North-

ern Ireland, a massacre of the minority."

Mr Panter was clearly criticising Mr Peter Hall, from Deal, who had said that the situation must be turned into a Socialist revolution. "Ireland could become Europe's Cuba," he maintained. "The opportunity is there in Ireland to break away from imperialist Europe."

"Our duty in this country is to rally the working class. We have the duty to take the struggle into the streets. We should also take it into the barracks rooms, among the troops today. Once we control the troops we will weaken the forces of imperialism." He had, he said, recently heard soldiers singing Irish revolutionary ballads.

Government proposals for reforming the finances of student unions were condemned as "vicinus" and a motion, published in a consultative document was carried unanimously.

Under the Government's proposals the funding of union facilities would be transferred from local authorities to the University Grants Committee and paid into college authorities' general funds. The college authorities would be responsible for providing and maintaining union facilities.

The motion said: "This vicious document would destroy many student unions and prevent those that survive from adequately representing the interests of their members."

Mr Geoffrey Stanforth, of Trent Polytechnic Students' branch, said: "They are intent on smashing and destroying the student unions, not particularly because they don't like students but because they don't like the progressive attitudes and policies coming from them today."

Congress unanimously adopted an emergency motion denouncing racialism as "anti-democratic and anti-working class, and anti-Socialist."

Malcolm Stuart



A queue of admirers waits in Oxford Street for Chay Blyth to sign copies of his book

Blyth at his book launch

By JOHN FAIRHALL

CHAY BLYTH's book about his solo, non-stop sail round the world looks like being a best-seller.

The bookshop in Oxford Street yesterday had sold 400 copies in an hour, a rate of sale well over double that of Harold Wilson's memoirs, for instance. To the publishers, Hodder and Stoughton, the response was "Fantastic, Amazing!"

As a yachting book, it lacks a lot. It is short on technical information and his descriptive style is limited. Often when his log reaches rare moments of physical and mental experience, he slides off into the sentimental and "Goodie, carry again!"

But for anyone interested in sailing, the sea, adventure, or just people who do extraordinary things, the book is still a riveting read. From a rational point of view, it was pointless to sail non-stop round the world against the prevailing winds and currents and across the most hostile arms of the oceans. But it had not been done before and Blyth did it first. That for many will justify both the book and the shabby expenditure of money and the vast outpouring of will power.

Blyth is now looking forward to sailing his yacht, British Steel, in the 1973 Round the World Race. He wanted to enter next year's single-handed Atlantic race but feels that he owes his present employers, the Outward Bound Trust, and to his family, to put in a solid spell ashore.

This sense of duty to his family crops up repeatedly. On the worst stretch across the Indian Ocean, it was this feeling that kept him driving.

It was with the end of his 30,000-mile voyage in sight that the 36-year-old Blyth began to worry about what would happen to him afterwards. He writes: "Now that the sailing was almost finished, would I lose my soul?"

Yesterday when Blyth had the camera trained on him, the PR men all round him, he was asked "Well, have you lost your soul?" Too honest to evade the question, he admitted that sometimes it seemed that everyone wanted their "cut back" from his exploit. As for his soul, "I am almost sure I have lost some of it. That is probably the saddest thing about the whole trip."

"The Impossible Voyage," by Chay Blyth, Hodder and Stoughton, £2.25.

Professor resigns over dismissal of teacher

Professor Charles Brink, professor of Latin at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, has resigned as a governor of Perse School, Cambridge, because he regards the dismissal of one of his teachers as "neither just nor justified."

The teacher is Mrs Kathleen Burnett, aged 29, a widow who has been teaching English and French at the school for five years, her first job after graduating as a mature student.

The governors last week confirmed a suspension imposed last September, and offered to pay her salary for the five or six weeks passed and to write again. "I regard the whole position as twisted," Mrs Burnett said yesterday. She has asked the National Union of Teachers to look at the decision.

Mrs Burnett, who worked in the preparatory section of the school, wrote to the governors last summer asking on what basis salary increments had been given to three of the seven staff at the school. She herself did not receive one.

"At the invitation of the headmaster, I wrote to the governors. I did not receive any answer from the governors. Five or six weeks passed and I wrote again. It became clear to me that the people on the spot took exception to the fact that I had written to the governors," she said yesterday.

Mrs Burnett claims that she was "shouted out of" the office of the headmaster, Mr Alan Melville and took this as a suspension, which at this point the headmaster denied. Mrs Burnett was officially suspended after a meeting of the governors in September.

"The governors met last week and offered Mrs Burnett reinstatement provided she took leave of absence till the end of the school year next August, and thereafter ended her contract with the school. She refused and her suspension was confirmed."

Mr Melville said yesterday: "I am afraid I cannot help you. I have been instructed by the chairman of the board of governors to make no comment. The chairman of the board of governors, Dr Arthur Peck, a lecturer in classics at Christ's College, Cambridge, said that he could say nothing about the case."

Mr Frank Ebert, the regional officer of the NUT, said yesterday that he was writing to the governors asking them to give to Mrs Burnett in writing the reason for her dismissal. An injustice has been done," he said. "She is not guilty of any offence for which she could have been dismissed."

Three other men accused of entering the Lloyds Bank branch in Baker Street, Marylebone, as robbers and stealing cash and jewellery worth about £125,000 while having explosives, were remanded in custody until November 22.

They were: Thomas Gray Stephens (33), car dealer, of Maywood House, Maywood Street, Islington; Ronald Samuel Tucker (37), company director, of Acton House, Lee Street, Hackney; and Anthony Gavin (38), photographer, of Brownlow Road, Dalston.

More than 150 police, RAF men and mountain rescue workers had searched through the night for the members of the 23rd Manchester Birch Troop after they had failed to return to Crowden Youth Hostel for tea.

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The boys were said to have been wearing only light clothing unsuitable for night hiking, and they had no senior Scoutmaster, map or compass with them. But David Lowe, aged 16, the senior Scout of the group said they were not really lost. It got dark suddenly, and the lads were exhausted."

He said the younger boys became frightened and he got them together in a boy's room where they buddled together. He kept them talking all night, to prevent them from sleeping, which would have reduced their resistance to cold. He said the situation when the lads were trained to cope with.

BY DENNIS BARKER

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Photo: Nos. 2

DPP sees Red again

A copy of the new edition of the "Little Red Schoolbook" was being studied at the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions yesterday.

The new edition of 100,000 copies went on sale after minor revisions to the original, which was banned after Mr Richard Handyside, the publisher, was convicted of possessing obscene material in an appeal against conviction was dismissed.

Mr Handyside, aged 27, defended the use of a "non-removable" red sticker over one paragraph in the book specifically condemned as obscene by the Appeal Court.

Told that it had been easily removed from review copies of the book he said: "Press copies were sent out in individual envelopes, but other copies have been impacted together under pressure."

"By the time they get to the shops the stickers will be so strongly stuck that if you tried to pull them away the page would come with it. We have tested this very carefully and the stickers do work."

Lever head of research

Mr Harold Lever, Paymaster-General in the last Labour Cabinet, is to become chairman of the research board of the Institute of Jewish Affairs in London. He succeeds Sir Keith Joseph, who resigned on appointment as Secretary of State for Social Services.

The Institute is a research body for the study of contemporary social and economic conditions under which Jews live, and of current events and group relations affecting them.

Tug fleet back

The Tyne's tug fleet was back at work yesterday after being idle since October 29 after a compromise settlement of a pay claim by the tugmen brought the strike to an end.



Your feet do a lot for you. Say "Thank you."

BERLINA. In Black Calf. Price £13.25. Church's shoes are available from Bakers of Oxford Street, Austin Road Ltd. and all branches of A. Jones & Sons, Ltd. Also from other fine shops throughout the U.K. Write for your copy of Church's catalogue, post free from Church & Co. Ltd., St. James, Northampton.

THE LAST ANALYSIS is not on. The shrink can't get a corpse to associate from the last calamitous dream. The suicide's last enemy may be his analyst, and he takes his revenge by passing on to him his sense of failure.

So suicide becomes the analyst's hang-up. It's the subject he doesn't want to write about. If he does, his jargon covers up the fact that a suicide is a person who takes his own life. Somebody should write about it in plain terms, thought Al Alvarez, and for three years he pitched camp in unconsecrated ground.

A man who doesn't suffer the idiot dead gladly, Alvarez chafes a spot near the shadow of the avant-garde, the poets who elected to live in the disaster area. It was neo-suicidal in fact, a wilfully risky thing to do for a man who has had his own stomach pumped out when the props of his first marriage gave way. Had he thought he could propitiate "The Savage God" in his own pantheon with the tropes of a lit-crit discipline, and say goodbye to all that in himself, is a profound noblesse? Alvarez replies that one can never tell, but he's sure the Freudian idea of catharsis is a fallacy. Yes, too true there had been a time in his life when he had in a metaphoric sense seen an arctophylax, but it would be the most vicious wrench from his aims to assume that he was, or could be now, a propagandist.

The World Health Organisation says that there are a thousand suicides a day and there must be many more who walk under a bus and are classified as accidents. Alvarez had, though, wanted to take the topic out of the mailed fists of the statisticians, and allow the poor bastards some dignity for their suffering before they became units on a graph. It was for this reason, special, that he had set up like book-ends the intimate accounts of the suicide of the poet Sylvia Plath, and his own failure to end it all.

The failures, I suggested, are in a sense seen as people reform on the wrong side of the shroud. Yes, he says wryly, everyone's willing to come in on the act for a success, and pitch in their minims of gossip, but the failures are treated as if they had some kind of low disease, something they should be ashamed of. One didn't die in any dramatic sense, but something deadening happened, and it was a long time before you understood in the fibres of your body what had happened to you.

When he began the book he had thought of interviews and tours of the morgues, but in spite of some colloquy with the law, that wasn't the book he wanted. From police information he writes that, of those fished out of the Thames, disappointed lovers scramble frantically to save themselves while, by contrast, hankers go down like slabs of concrete. But these are footnotes, marginalia to his central theme of the indissolubility of the risks in literature and life. And in fact it follows on from previous hooks of another sort. "Under Pressure" and "Beyond All This Fiddle" where he is often poking for the crux, the point of mettle fatigue.

A tough subject to live with for three and a half years, made tougher, he says, by the literature being like one of those conjuror's handkerchiefs—every time you pull on one there are 15 more attached. Reading Freud was a positive pleasure, particularly one of his last papers on analysis terminable or interminable, where the weird busi-

The wrong side of the shroud

'The Savage God' by A. Alvarez, will be published on Thursday by Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Alex Hamilton reports on the author's study of suicide after a reputation earned and discarded as a Leavisite poetry critic.

picture by Maria Nicholson

ness of success being intolerable comes in. Those who screw up their own analysis when it looks as if it's about to come out. In that context, really suicidal.

And Alvarez is a tough subject himself. He lives in a house in Hampstead, with a Canadian wife who is a child psychotherapist, three children and a lively domestic inferno of entertaining dialogue. As a young man he was a pugnacious walking bibliography and when asked a question usually replied with a reference. He must have changed he thinks, he can scarcely remember his address these days.

In the context of this book, his most serious, existential book, he's anxious not to overstate his physical commitments, but it's irresistible to record that he once knocked out a boxing opponent within 20 seconds of the first round, that he is a mean poker player

and rather below the mean at shove happens. At his "unspeakable" public school he never scrum-halfed beyond the third fifteen hut in later years turned out often for Wasps and Northampton "A" teams. At 42 he's wretched if he doesn't keep fit.

And there's the mountain climbing. Does he go along with the Brasher exaltation about pushing to the last limits of endurance? Brasher, he intimates, couldn't climb a flight of stairs without a belay. The point of climbing was control, not sticking your neck out. But if I really wanted to know when he had kicked the suicide impulse, it was on a climb in the Dolomites. He and a companion had tackled an overhang and were surprised by a snowstorm.

Without either bivouac or food bar a lump of cheese they had eked out a night on a ledge two feet by two and a half, 1,500 feet of gloom below, 500

feet of loom above. They had no right to survive, but they did. He'd done further climbs since, in Yosemite, but Yosemite is warm.

But where was the initial pull into the disaster area? That's a pretty complicated question, he replies, but let's just admit first that tokens of death have been orbiting the planet for some while now. In English poetry, and prose to some extent, the feeling is that the world goes on as it did before, and it doesn't.

As a second strand, or caveat, he's a great believer in control in the arts, not wallow. Sylvia Plath had been physically reckless, but she had that control, unlike all these sad pseudo-Ginzbergs. There's no short cut to inspiration, not through the best run psychiatric unit. Pace Romya Laine, neurosis is not a value in itself. It's not the appalling experience which

makes the artist, but the imaginative hold he has on it.

But when he loses his hold, and falls off the mountain? Was it Grub Street or his own poetry that killed Chatterton? Was it really her poetry that killed Sylvia Plath? Complicated questions. Certainly another time would have come for Sylvia when she did it with intention. And in a different way Keats, Chatterton, and Coleridge took the same risks, with their revolution against a tired, neo-Virgilian language. I think, says Alvarez, we've taken this Romantic impulse to its logical conclusion, and that's why it seemed essential to write about art and suicide, as defining the intellectual background of the time we live in. Few of us have an orthodox religion; we don't believe any political system will do us much good, we don't even believe in reason—if the physicists don't, why

should we? So we're landed with the responsibility of making a personal clearing.

In the clearing house of suicide, what was his personal trouvaille? Perhaps the insight about the suicide's true point of departure. A decision is actually taken. He enters a kind of science fiction parallel world where everything makes sense but is slightly odd, every detail contributing, even the milk being late apparently underlines the decision. That isn't just a description of a paranoid breakdown; the decision means entry into a totally different universe.

Coming back to the original complicated question, the tug of the disaster area for him—he was Jewish, which meant an early soaking in thoughts of threat? No sir; it was nearly 400 years since the family had been chased out of Spain. Grandfather had been a warder of a reformed synagogue, father a disaster in the rag trade. The only instrument the gentle man could play well was the gramophone, none the less like so many of the family, he should have been something good in music. Having a foreign name through the standard English educational mill was alienating, and English is terribly antisemitic in a snobby way, but the family were utterly unpolitical.

As a precocious young New Critic (he was the first man under 30 to give the Glasgow seminar at Fettes), Alvarez entered what he now calls a squirrel cage. He was, perforce, at odds with the Oxford establishment. There seemed to be more glamour attached to The Critic then, he says, than to the poor schmucks they were writing about. V. S. Pritchett helped him on and R. P. Blackmur too. It all seems a long gone scene now, and it's part of his mid-life crisis to recognise that all that has no function any more. Alvarez has no more use for the Leavisite, Rabbinical notion of a critic as a giver of law and morals.

The Gauss seminars gave him a book, "The School of Donne" (ed. Pritchett), and another American fellowship which led to another book, "The Shaping Spirit". Yes, but they were squirrel books. He thinks he has written four or five good poems, and if I've picked them rightly, they're the reflections of his release from Empsonian verse into the lower world of New Merion. He's fascinated by America, and an offer of Hollywood proportions, \$25,000, to teach there two days a week for a year puts some pressure on his wish to go back, especially in his present varied fiscal condition.

Was it America though, I asked, or the Jewish community there, which freed him? Complicated and sewed, he says. Five poems he wrote while like Robert Lowell from his New York Puritan background, seemed surrounded by Jews. Dress British, think Jewish. So part of his great love affair with America was that he found it easier to be what he is.

The mid-life crisis being also about death, and being unwilling to end on a hopeful note, he's been writing dying speeches of heroes in the theatre and the disappearance of concepts of honour which dignified suicide. I recalled a rehearsal of "Romeo and Juliet" when the producer screamed at the actor making his last farewell. "You're supposed to be dying, not ageing." Tears came to his eyes. "Ageing, hastily to his feet, but death is a very ageing process."



RICHARD LONG, RIGHT

FOOTMARKS IN TIME

Caroline Tisdall on art that links us to 2000 BC

From a mountain top in Africa to a Tennessee riverbed rushing through the hour frost, or over the Magic signs, secret journeys. A portrait of the artist touching the earth.

RICHARD LONG is an artist who has spent most of the past four years walking. The lines above, he feels, should act as a key to his work. He is concerned with ritual and myth, with the abstract demarcations man makes on the surface of the earth, and the traces he leaves of his passing. The landscape itself provided the material for his sculpture, and to it he applies geometry, and concepts of time and space.

He shrugs off the label "conceptual," if anything "land" artist would be more appropriate, and as such he is recognised particularly by other artists in the United States and Germany as England's leading exponent. The exhibition at the Whitechapel with photographic records of his past four years' activity and two specially constructed pieces is his first showing in this country. Nothing is random in Long's approach, though he has several different ways of working that complement each other, and following his line of thought should be helpful for those who are perplexed by this sort of activity. The most traditional is to set up on a rocky beach, say a circle of wood, or to drape over the peak of Mount Kilimanjaro lengths of cloth. In these, whatever the artist does, is largely dictated by the formation of the land—the rocks interrupt the circle of wood and the mountain directs the flow of the material. It is not so very different from the placing of a traditional piece of sculpture in a landscape.

The material of the landscape itself may be redistributed: turf is cut and built into a raised ring; seaweed on a Cornish beach is arranged into one of the spirals that crop up again and again in the work of artists who have "turned to the land"; each site and

material used has a different time connotation; the next tide will wash away the spiral on the beach, but the turf circle becomes part of the landscape.

The most transient are the traces left in grass. They represent the number of times the artists pass over the same spot. The more times the deeper the trace. The only trace left once the grass straightens will be the photographic record, the measure of an activity. Permanent marks left by transient land on the landscape, traces, motions of time, all these are indications of Long's feeling for prehistory and the recurring images that link the legend and myth of primitive peoples. The labyrinthine pattern carved by a craftsman in Connemara in 2000 BC is laid out anew in stone on a larger scale so that it becomes a walkable labyrinth. The spiral laid out in the gallery traced in plaster footprints echoes this ritual pattern making, though enclosed and without the natural context the result is less evocative.

The abstract demarcations of land that man respects become another theme. The Equator is an ideal example. When Long reached it in Africa he did a little dance, zigzagging backwards and forwards across it. The photographic record is juxtaposed with a distant shot of a Masai tribesman plumped at a distance standing on one leg and frozen against a desert background. That, Long says, is how he would like people to come across him going about his activities—captured in the eye for an instant.

The natural camouflage of animals; the stripes of the zebra echoed on the soil; an old Tennessee Indian's belief in the power of a circle to keep wolves out; for Long all these things are hounded in time, space, and geometry, and it only needs one man's vision to provide the link.

Richard Long, Whitechapel Gallery, until November 21.

review



Bartok: QEH

QEH

Hugo Cole

Hungarian Quartet

THE HUNGARIAN Quartet, still apparently at the top of their form after so many years, played at QEH what must be about the most taxing work in the entire spring quartet repertoire—Bartok's Fifth. The sort of performance, a violinist said in the interval, to make one want to go home and hum one's fiddle. The ease with which these players accomplish the impossible without producing in the process any of those harsh percussive sounds, that are inseparable in most

of our minds from Bartok quartets, sets them far ahead of almost all other interpreters on the technical side.

The Suzuki child-violinists can do complicated arithmetic sums while they play their Vivaldi concertos, and no doubt the Hungarians could work out their income tax while coping with the rhythmic complexities of scherzo and Finale; in fact, their technical command and familiarity with all the terms in Bartok's strange and individual vocabulary liberates them to interpret the music with natural expressiveness. I can't remember before hearing the music flow so freely across the bar lines (rhythmic complexities are so great that ensemble is often achieved at the price of mechanical rigidity) nor one which made us so much aware of the music's spontaneous wit as well as its power and originality.

All of the players of this quartet emerged as individuals and individualists. It is fitting enough that leader and second violins should have named instruments (a Strad called Michel Angelo and a Guarnerius called Santa Theresa). What was remarkable in Haydn's Opus 76 No. 5 and Schubert's G Major quartet, was how far they could emerge from the ensemble without disruption. This is perhaps partly because they are politer to one another in their playing than many other quartets: they clear spare round leading parts with the most delicate accompaniments, and are all liable to take the lead with equal authority.

Seately is not, in fact, a conventional leader: his second violin often plays more forcefully than he does himself. But the strength of his musical personality is so great that he is never overshadowed.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Police Five

I RETURNED HOME at the weekend after the indubitably soul-improving day contemplating the higher politics of this nation's telecommunications media, their rôle, functions, duty to society—all the usual stuff—to find my good lady much bemused by the ethics of a programme she had just seen. Me too—sufficiently to feel it

worth noting a programme I haven't seen.

What she found herself watching was a set of pictures (colour, if you'd got it) of parts of a human body so badly decomposed as to be barely distinguishable. They were, it had been explained, three years old and had only lasted so long because of a polythene wrapping. The head had been wrapped in cloth and had not done so well. The face had been lost. A man had donned gloves to display the clothing. The teeth were shown. There was an explanation of how the roots of teeth continue to grow after they have been broken and can be dated accordingly. There was a theory about foxes having played or eaten some portions of the body. There was a piece of an Evening Standard and artists' impressions of the victim—one by a mystery-clad artist.

It was not an old horror movie, nor an unusually grotesque police serial. It was a special edition of London Weekend's popular weekly help, the police spot Police Five. It went out at 9.20 on Saturday night to solicit help in solving the three year old crime for which the body has recently been found near Leatherhead. In the regular edition last night, Shaw Taylor said 200 calls had been received "and they are still coming in." I would quite like to know how many of them were influenced by Mr Taylor's comment that the criminal—who it is assumed has moved elsewhere—could not have set through the programme without something showing in his face.

I find that very dubious. And as we find ourselves with questions of violence and the media growing almost daily, I am moved to say (with all the humility necessary in a television critic who didn't see the programme) that I hope Mr Taylor's friends at the Yard think that the way they are seeking to solve an old, probably domestic, murder is worth it.

NEW VICTORIA

Ronald Atkins

Giants of Jazz

ARTISTS TEND to join academies once their influence wanes; jazz musicians become All Stars. Miles Davis is still popular enough to avoid this fate, but

Sunday's Giants of Jazz at the N. Victoria comprised men of roughly generation who, perhaps temporarily no longer run their own groups. D. Gillespie, Thelouious Monk, Sonny Stitt and Kai Winding may or may not be together by choice, but they are making a good go of it. Gillespie's trumpet has seldom crackled with so much nerve and accuracy over here, nor Stitt normally won't stand ovation for his saxophone solos. On piano Miles too was quite as heterodox, provocative and exciting as he has ever been.

Drummer Art Blakey filled post the most important rôle that of being this band of luminaries on the toes. His powerful swing and rhythmic explosion are equally a part of music's heritage and like the others he has lost none of his skill. With programme based on the excellent tunes of Monk and Gillespie, group's impact level rose well above nostalgia. Though the evening rounded up that, without the contributions of these men, jazz would only be a great deal poorer but a different.

IN PUTTING together the strands in present group Miles Davis has out to restrict his own range of expression: so, at least, one concludes Saturday's concert at the RFL. Any attempt to jazz-rock would have plenty to enjoy. Three drummers, three basses, multi-rhythmic wall sound—occasional flares with b and triangles were less successful. Incessant feedback spoiled K. Jarrett's electric piano solos for me, but I was very impressed with what Gary Barz. His tone surprisingly mellifluous, he never indulged ungainly noises, he demanded a steady flow of improvisation, but he was quick to roughen when a more abrasive attack justified.

It was this kind of selectivity the leader ignored. Davis's trumpet acts as a multi-layered chamber musical energy and he clearly relished attracting to it, by spitting out a compelling phrases, those torrid percussion sounds crashing around. But this was all he did. Most of time he amplified his horn and trotted the sound with a foot-pedal more racy, he blew high notes a microphone. There was no mood, none of the old, bledid while victim of the ill-simplified g where a trumpet must scream heard above the clamour? But he did not choose to operate pedals.

involvement in the crafts will the Council of Industrial Design this organisation is supposed working towards the establishment a national design council with an interest in engineering, which hard to square with the craft side of the council's work in the Centre. The Centre is equally strong while the Government has needed to bring the national council about it has no difficulty finding £50,000 to help the craft

Tomorrow: Keith Dewar resumes his role as a powerful spokesman for the crafts. He is making a big name for himself in the world of design. He is a big name in the world of design. He is a big name in the world of design.

Wiseman

FASHION GUARDIAN

Alison Adburgham on fakery and Russian finery



Before the Revolution

CLIVE, who closed his couture house a few months ago, is now consultant design director for Dorville, working in association with Richard Duplock the resident designer; and last week the first Dorville collection under Clive's direction was shown. It is inspired by the Columbia film, "Nicholas and Alexandra," which will have its opening in aid of the Spastic Society on November 29, attended by the Queen. To me there is always something phoney about fashion "inspired" by films. What it really means is fashions inspired by film companies. It is all part of the publicity machinery, a way of getting advance interest in a film before it has been seen, getting it talked about even before the film critics have reviewed it. Dress houses, cosmetic concerns, milliners, shoemakers, hairdressers are all invited to jump on the publicity wagon, to create "the look" of the film's period.

Another reason for my dislike of this kind of exercise is that it is an encouragement to designers to look backwards to past periods. Too much looking backwards goes on nowadays without any additional encouragement. Dress designers doodle around in the twenties, the thirties, and forties, with flashbacks into Victorian and Edwardian times. So far we have waited in vain for the emergence of a look that is relevant to the 1970s.

Clive, when a couturier, was forward looking. He was London's youngest, most avant garde couturier. Sometimes he got rather carried away by the beautiful and exciting modern fabrics with which he loved to experiment—but he was never carried backwards. Yet when I talked to him about this Nicholas and Alexandra collection for Dorville, he was unrepentant. He said that when Columbia approached him, showed him the stills of the film, and the original costumes designed by Yvonne Blake and Castillo, he fell in love with the clothes of pre-revolutionary Russia. He was enchanted to design evening dresses in the same mood... long velvet skirts with frilled blouse tops in fine crepe; crepe dresses with tucked sleeves and late jabots; velvet capes falling in fullness from rounded yokes. There was a picture of one of these Dorville evening dresses in last Wednesday's Guardian. And they will be in the shops in time for the Christmas party season. Clive says, and I agree with him on this, that party dresses now are not so much fashion as fantasy, you can "dress up" in the fancy dress of any period.

For daytime, he has restricted his Nicholas and Alexandra influence to working with fabrics reminiscent of the period: shantung, soft linens, cotton voiles—with a few Edwardian touches such as long reversed jackets, tie and jabot necklines. Also sailor collars, which come from Edwardian children's clothes. But these in any case have appeared everywhere in the spring 1972 ready-to-wear collections, uninfluenced by Nicholas and Alexandra. Everyone is suddenly doing sailors.

Winter wrappings

ONE DOES NOT, nowadays, divide the sheep from the fakes. All well-bred fakes are socially acceptable—fake fleece, fake fur, fake suede. They may even be preferred to the real thing by some people for other reasons than price; they are not so heavy, they are more easily cleaned, more adaptable to fun-fashions in bright colours. Yet the fashion for fakery has not affected the demand for real sheepskin and suede. What it has done is to stimulate the makers of sheepskin coats into styling them more sharply in a more sophisticated, less couched manner. One of the most desirable town coats I have seen this winter is a neatly fitted reversed sheepskin, sooty black fleece inside, holly red suede outside, black silk frog fastenings. It costs £85 at the Sir Mark shop, 33 King's Road, from which the suede and sheepskin coats in our pictures come.

The Sir Mark shops are newcomers on the suede and sheepskin scene, but already there are two in the King's Road, one in Kensington High Street, one in Romford, one in Ilford, and, a Sir Mark unit in "Up West" near Oxford Circus, about opposite British Home Stores. Mr and Mrs Newman, owners of Sir Mark, also own "The Suede and Leather People" at 56b King's Road, near Peter Jones. This is a more tranquil shop, less boutiquey in atmosphere and tending to more expensive things.

The Sir Mark clothes are designed by Mrs Newman and made up by different makers-up, some by long-established sheepskin firms. For example, the shaggy coat in our picture is made by Morlands of Glastonbury. They also stock some of the beautiful Beged-Or leather clothes from Israel: expensive, but irreproachable in colour and cut. A pale green Beged-Or blazer in smooth soft calf is £45, whereas a complete Sir Mark's trouser suit in French calf costs from £98.95. Suede blazers are from £22, suede waistcoats with pockets only £5.95. Zipped jacket jackets particularly coloured are £14.95.



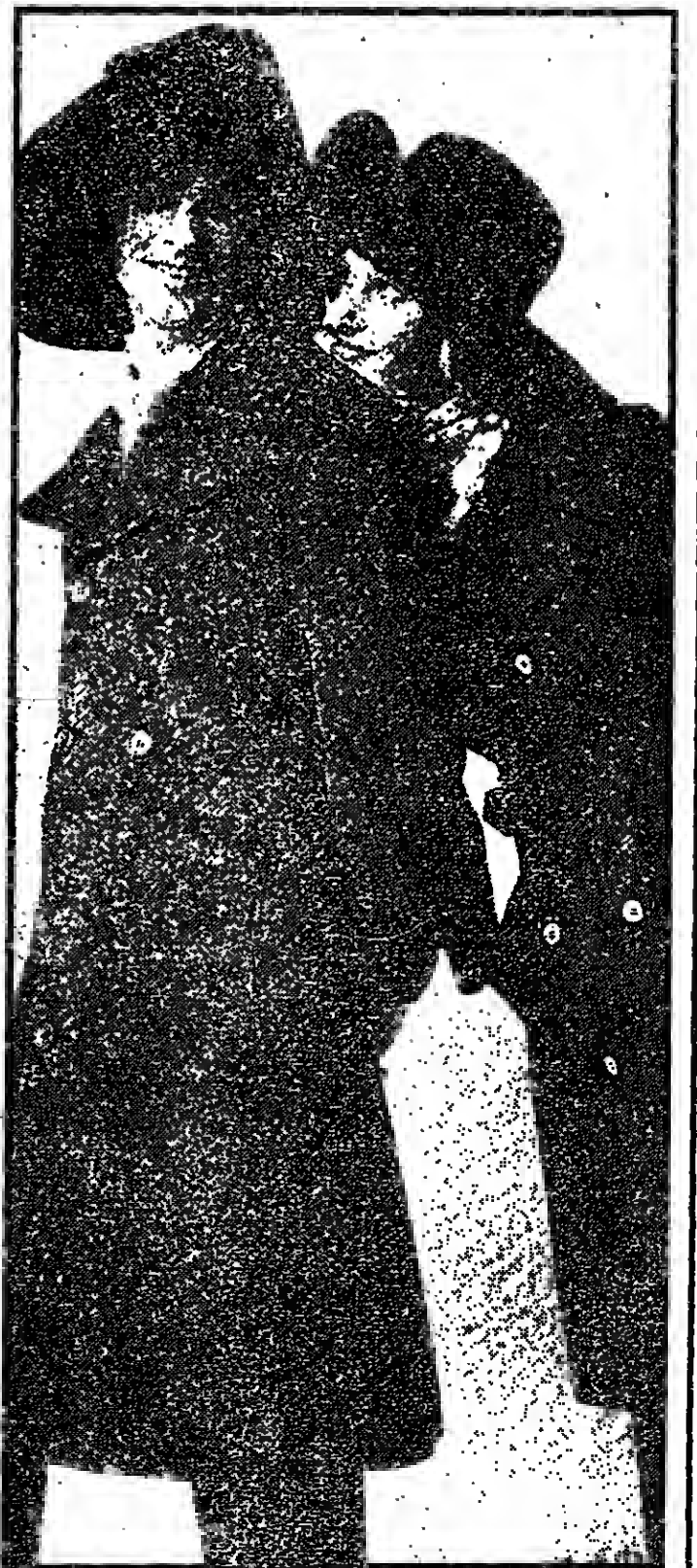
TOP LEFT: Reversible wrap coat in pure wool green Douglas tartan reversing to grey Douglas: black braid edging black belt, by Glen Lockhart. Alternative colours: Buchanan tartan reversing to plain dark green, or Anderson tartan reversing to plain dark blue. Sizes up to maximum 42 inch length and 44 inch hip, made to measure for £12.50 (plus 20p postage) from Glen Lockhart, Aberdour, Fife, Scotland. A full colour brochure shows their range of tweeds, tartans, and matching knitwear—traditional, non-trendy country clothes. Also men's and women's tartan winter dressing gowns of super-fine brushed merino wool, in choice of six tartans, £11.75 to £13 according to size. Picture by Frank Martin.

CENTRE LEFT: Ribbed high polo neck-jumper by John Craig, approx £2.50 at Girl, Oxford; Neazwear; Peter Robinson. Cream Vinyella loose over-shirt by Jeff Banks, sizes 10-16, approx £6.50 at Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford Street; Crowthers, Kensington High Street; gaberdine Oxford bags with cum-ups by Jeff Banks, approx £7.50 at all branches of Fotheringay & Hepplewhite. Leather belt by John Jessel, £3 at Elle, all branches. Picture by Frank Martin.

LEFT: Arran knitted three-piece with coloured braid edging, designed by Sally Levison for Levison Originals, cream only. Sizes: small, medium, large. Duffie coat £15; trousers £12.50; polo neck jumper £7 (all prices approximate) at Aquascutum, Regent Street; Just Looking, King's Road; Vicky Boudique, Cobham; Jenners, Edinburgh; Tramps, Henley on Thames; Book's Fashions, Sunderland. Picture by Frank Martin.

TOP RIGHT: For him, real shaggy sheepskin coat, cream only, with bright quilted lining in red, blue, green, gold, or patterned, £79.95. For her: reversed sheepskin coat with shaggy sheep edging, £65. From a selection at Sir Mark Shops at 33 and 192 King's Road; 185 Kensington High Street; also at Up West, Oxford Circus; The Suede & Leather People, 56b King's Road. Picture by John Adrian.

RIGHT: Brown suede coats in stone, tan, dark or light brown. His £42, hers £29.95, from Sir Mark Shops (addresses above). Hats by Herbert Johnson. Picture by John Adrian.



The Fenwick Weekend

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Shadow in the eye COSMETICS BY PAT TAYLOR

and eye colours, packaged in little pots, and applied with old-fashioned past generations' actors, for instance, were selling way back in the Thirties when tinted lip colouring had the prime name of Lip Pomade. Now, ching 40 years on, we are being at the great new way of making a and lips is by fingerwork from

Great Glissers (58p), Max Factor have potted some of their California Lip Gloss tints (35p) and Coty have brought out Smudge Pots (45p) containing eye shadows. The top end of the market is cashing in also on an old idea with Estée Lauder's range of eight new lip colours called Glossamers packed in pots (£1.20) as well as in stick form (£1.30).

The products themselves are, of course, vastly different from the old potted variety. Indeed, the trade claim that some, at least, with their gel-like consistency, wouldn't pack well in sticks. But Revlon insist that "there's

more to it than that. Nowadays women seem keen to handle make-up and actually get their hands into it like kids playing with paint. Fascinating!"

Fascinating indeed. Unfortunately, however, blunt fingertips provide remarkably inefficient applicators—which is why those most professional men and women in the beauty business, the film make-up artists, always work with sponges and a variety of brushes. And this is why the post-war industry borrowed ideas from the professionals and introduced brushes as well as chisel-shaping the tops of some lipsticks and marketing shadows in stick form.

The colour trend in eye shadows is towards more smoky, slightly darker tints which team up with matching mascaras. Brighter, or deeper tones of lipstick are also being promoted though, because the industry is not sure exactly where to jump on the colour spectrum with any real authority, the resulting confusion allows all but conscious trendsetters to please themselves. For instance, Eliza Arden's new eye shadows feature Forest Fire (an orange red) as well as orange-brown and pink-purple tonings. Estée Lauder's new offerings range from pale pink to deep red and rich

purple, while Orlane has bravely introduced one new colour only, a frank red. Miners, however, with their ear well tuned to the youthful market, are promoting the Vamp Look and strong, dark colours of cranberry, black cherry, and rusty red, while stating cheerfully "we think the really dark kick will be over by the end of this year but it's right now for our young customers." There goes that generation gap again. And if the pacemakers stick to what seems will be a near universal hunch for lacquer red lips next year, 1972 will still find the girls being sorted out from the women.

Soothes sore throats and kills the germs that cause them

'Contac 4' is the new throat lozenge that not only soothes sore throats but also kills the germs that cause them. This is because it contains cetylpyridinium chloride, a powerful bactericide. So if you get a sore throat don't keep it, and don't pass it around! Take 'Contac 4'



The new local councils

Local government looks like being one of the quietest sectors in Mr Heath's quiet revolution. After two days' debate in the Commons today and tomorrow the Bill will disappear into the reflective solitude of a committee upstairs. However, what happens to it there is of moment to everybody, for local government touches the citizen more directly than many of the more publicised decisions made in Whitehall. About one third of public expenditure is the business of local councils, and the Government's intention is that a great proportion of it shall be borne by the ratepayer (though this is not a matter dealt with by the Local Government Bill; finance is to come later).

The revolution in local government promises to go off quietly partly because there has been enough compromise in it to please almost everybody—so that it is a rather pallid revolution in fact, in no way so radical as that proposed by the Redcliffe-Maud Royal Commission and promised by a Labour Government had it won the 1970 election. Secondly, talk about the reform of local government has been going on so long now that pretty everyone agrees that it is time for action. That is what the Government now proposes, with the expectation of reasonable concurrence from the Opposition, so that the new pattern of counties and district councils can begin to take shape in 1973, with the election of the new councils in the spring of 1974.

This timetable ought to be generally agreed now. To obstruct the progress of the Local Government Bill as part of a programme for embarrassing the Government would be mere factiousness, and damaging to the interests of order, efficient local government as such. Nevertheless, there will be scope for improving the Bill in committee, and in the Lords too, for Ministers have sensibly been receptive to expert opinion. The Bill deals in rather rarified areas of specialised expertise, but the ordinary citizen will be intimately concerned by the result of the professionals' dispute (to take one example) about the

allocation of planning powers and staffs between the counties (responsible for strategic planning) and the districts (given authority over most local planning, which will call for just as high a standard of planning as in the counties).

Many of the reservations about the Bill stem from the fundamental decision to have two tiers rather than all-purpose authorities, and there can be no going back on that now. However, there ought to be some assurance that adequate provision will be made for coordinating the activities of adjoining authorities, which will no doubt be just as much prone to hickering as they used to be. This will be especially important in the county areas surrounding the conurbations, for here the outmoded distinction between town and country is preserved. How are the metropolitan counties to secure their green belts, or their building land?

No sure judgment on the new structure can be made until it has been tested in practice. And several bits of it are still missing. A Boundaries Commission will have to recommend the new district council boundaries within the counties. The Commission should be less reverential in its attitude to established boundaries than the Minister has been over county boundaries. The aim should be to establish genuine sociogeographical groupings, reflecting the citizen's sense of belonging to a locality. Much more thought also needs to be given to the local communities within a district. In counties the parish councils are to be preserved, but no parish council style of neighbourhood council is envisaged for England's city dwellers (though local community councils are provided for in Wales, by a curious bit of national discrimination). The general effect of the reorganisation is to create larger authorities with proportionately fewer councillors than now. The price of that is likely to be remoteness, and a sharpening of the Us-and-Them split between citizen and local authority. This is potentially the most dangerously weak spot in the new style of local government.

Through the Berlin wall

The chances of a successful end to the second stage of the Berlin agreement, the talks between the two Germanies, have improved dramatically. When the Four Powers first signed their part of the agreement in September, the optimists were talking of Christmas as the date by which the complex intra-German negotiations could be expected to end. But ten days ago the East German leader, Herr Honecker, said he thought they could end this month, and after a four-day session between the two sides last week it looks as though he may be right.

East and West Germany have had to settle the details of the transit arrangements between West Germany and West Berlin. By all accounts a draft has now been agreed. The other set of talks between the Senate of West Berlin and the East, which deal with the arrangements for West Berliners to cross over into the Eastern half of the city, are taking longer. These are certainly the most interesting discussions. For the Eastern side they involve the sudden influx of a large number of West Berliners, and all the psychological repercussions of that. For the West it allows the

chance for people to revisit their families after several years' separation. But if as seems likely agreement on this is also imminent Berliners will be able to be re-united again at Christmas.

The speed at which these intra-German talks have gone is all the more remarkable after the initial stalling over an agreed German text. But it is one more sign of the enthusiasm and urgency which the Soviet Union is now putting behind its drive for a new modus vivendi with Western Europe, and in particular West Germany. The idea seems to have taken hold in the Kremlin and in East Germany that Herr Brandt is the man to deal with, and further delay on Berlin will only strengthen the German Rightwing and perhaps lose the chance of détente for several years more. After all the years of describing West Germany as some kind of powerhouse of revanchism, sympathetic and frankly admiring articles about West Germany's economic miracle have appeared in "Izvestia" and other Russian papers. With the complementary recognition by the West of the Oder-Neisse line, a new phase of realism in East-West relations seems to be setting in.

More questions on Concorde

The French tend to regard the Concorde as the eighth wonder of the world (and to think of it as superior to the other seven because it was made in France). The British tend to grumble about Concorde. They wonder whether it is not too noisy and whether it is worth the money. M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, whose soaring attacks on the French establishment could never be described as grumbles, is now to ask the National Assembly to reduce the French part of the Concorde budget by half. The Assembly's eyes are firmly fixed on the stars. The chances that it will accept M Servan-Schreiber's motion are as insubstantial as a vapour trail. Nevertheless the Assembly may be forced to discuss the matter, and this in itself will be a healthy thing. M Servan-Schreiber has said correctly that there is a French "patriotic taboo" which prevents politicians from criticising Concorde. In previous generations, he said, the same taboo prevented any questioning of the usefulness of the Maginot Line. That sort of taboo is better abolished.

The difficulty about the Concorde debate is that nobody yet knows whether its economics are going to be good enough. We all know that it has

already cost Britain and France a great deal of money and that the price is still going up. We all know that Concorde flies and that Mr Trubshaw and Mr Turcat like it as an aeroplane. What is not known is whether passengers will like it too. Will they be able to afford to pay the economic cost of flying in it? From sources which are probably better than those available to other French politicians M Servan-Schreiber has information which suggests that the economic transatlantic return fare by Concorde will be £300 (presumably first class only) whereas the comparable fare by Boeing would be £108 (presumably economy) when the Concorde comes into service. He also says that because of its limited range Concorde could land regularly at the end of a flight from Paris to New York only—but only if it could depend on receiving priority from ground control. And this, M Servan-Schreiber says, is "not practicable" because ground-control cannot give this guarantee. Finally, M Servan-Schreiber says, Concorde's noise-level exceeds the permitted limit at most international airports. Before we go much further with Concorde—at £1½ millions a week—it would be reassuring to know the answers to M Servan-Schreiber's assertions.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The long narrow pool in Poynton Park tends to be neglected by ornithologists and, indeed, I have never seen any unusual birds there. Nevertheless, it usually holds a fair selection of the commoner wildfowl and, since the water is so narrow that the birds can be easily observed, it is a good place for the beginner. The other day the pool held mallard, tufted duck, Canada geese, moorhens, black-headed gulls and a pair of mute swans with seven brown and white cygnets. The most numerous birds, however, were coots of which there are at least 200, a large number for so small a water. Mistle thrushes are aggressive and fearless birds and we watched one, flying swiftly across the pool, almost collide with a black-headed gull. It was the larger bird, however, which took evasive action while the thrush, with a rattling call of anger, held straight on its way. Our terriers, during their incursions into the waterside vegetation, emerged with many sharp-pronged seeds of bur-marigold inextricably entangled in their coats. There are two species of this plant in Britain, both much less common north of Lancashire than south of it and both abundant waterside plants throughout Cheshire. Many lispings arrived in my part of north Cheshire during the first week of the month, and there were immense and restless congregations in pastures where there had been none in October.

L. P. SAMUELS

POLLUTION is something we tend to associate with our Western, capitalist economy. But the Russians also have pollution troubles. In particular, there has been a running battle for five years between industrial and scientific interests over the fate of the great Lake Baikal, far out in Siberia.

The government has lately stepped in to impose a settlement on the factions.

Baikal is unique. It is a great trench, up to a mile deep and 300 miles long, forming an abrupt end to the Siberian plain as you go East at the latitude of England. Beyond Baikal are mile-high mountains, and beyond them lies China.

Being so deep, Baikal contains a fifth of all the fresh water in the world. Three-quarters of its 1,200 species of fauna are found nowhere else: for example, it has its own breed of seals, more than a thousand miles from the sea and thus from any other seals.

Some of the species from the depths are distinctly weird. When I was at Baikal in 1968, I visited the Vakhitangov Limnological (Lake-Study) Institute, on the west bank and was able to see in the showcase tadpole-shaped creatures, but with heads about six inches across, covered in white woolly fur and with big brown spaniel eyes.

Until the mid-sixties, no industry was practised on Baikal except fishing (for sturgeon and more humdrum breeds). In 1905, in the Russo-Japanese war, railway tracks were laid across the ice to shorten the route East for the troop trains on the trans-Siberian (which normally goes round the southern end).

But in a more fundamental way modern life hardly touched the lake until 1966, when a cellulose plant was put up on the East bank and at once started to pollute the lake.

When I went there in May, 1968, a woman research officer of the Institute said that their director had been to Moscow to protest about the pollution. "As he got out of the car on his return," she said, "he raised both arms like a boxer, and shouted 'we've won'."

"The Minister was sacked as a result," she added with satisfaction. "Anyway, there is an eddy at their outflow point,

Pollution is not a problem confined to Western capitalist societies, as MICHAEL CONNOCK explains in a report on a running battle to keep clean a great Siberian lake.

Battle over Baikal

DRAWING BY RICHARD YEOUD



which brings their effluent back to their water intake point. Serve them right."

I was unable to check up about the Minister, but my informant was certainly over-optimistic. Since then, more recent Western visitors have come back with tales of further pollution, notably by timber-felling around the rivers which feed the lake.

A government decree attempting to restrict the pollution was issued in 1969, and another on June 16 this year (this one, however, was published only on September 24).

On October 27 this year, Pravda, published an objective-sounding article over the name of a deputy prime Minister of the USSR, Mr I. Novikov, which set out the story to date and detailed the measures now being taken to protect the lake.

The Baikal cellulose factory, writes Mr Novikov, "is for the time being the only one in the country processing cellulose for the high-resistance cord which is urgently necessary for the aircraft and automobile industries. The location of the factory on Baikal is determined by the special requirements of purity and stability of content of the water used in the production of such cellulose. Only Baikal water fully satisfies them."

Mr Novikov goes on to say that an elaborate purifying plant was designed. However, the Baikal cellulose factory, was not into operation in 1966, with the purifying installations uncompleted, in breach of existing directives.

"As a result, in the running-in period of the technical installations, dumping in the lake of

insufficiently treated effluent was allowed.

"Cases of pollution of the lake in the initial period of work created an incorrect view about the harmfulness of the factory for the natural life of Baikal and caused legitimate alarm on the part of public opinion and of individual scientists.

"At the present time equipment for purifying the effluent according to an improved scheme, allowing complete neutralisation of the outflows, is being brought into operation. In this way the causes for alarm about the fate of the lake, are being removed."

Mr Novikov also lists other measures being taken to protect the lake. A second cellulose plant, on the river Selenga which flows into Baikal, is not to be allowed to start operations until the full completion of its purification installations.

Further, the floating of logs down the river, which fouls them up by depositing rotting bark for example over their beds, is to be stopped. Instead, roads have been constructed to carry the timber.

Not only that, but "special detachments have been created for the cleaning out from river beds of timber logs in log-floating. These detachments have already raised and cleared out more than 150,000 cubic metres of timber."

The fish stock, which was seriously depleted by the loss of spawn in the polluted rivers, is to be restored by a temporary ban on commercial fishing.

Finally, "forest parks, reservations, rest bases, camping sites and hotels are to be located on the shores of the protected lake for nature lovers. Special posts are to be set up by the Committee of People's Control to see that the Government's directives are complied with."

Meanwhile, one can only hope that the Russians are showing themselves as concerned about pollution as anyone else. At the other end of the country, for example, they have been getting anxious about the befouled state of the Baltic.

The Soviet industrial lobby with its urge to maximise output, is of course well entrenched. But the scientific community also has its institutions which, as the Baikal affair has shown, are able and willing to fight.

Soviet motive honourable

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Having just returned from Moscow, I read your leading article, *Approach to Disarmament* (November 5), with great surprise.

You say that the Soviet proposal for a world disarmament conference in 1972 "is the historic conference in Soviet Government 'knows very well' that such a conference 'could not get very far.' In other words the Soviet proposal is not only 'unrealistic'; it is cynical and irrelevant propaganda."

That was not the impression I got from talking last week to scientists and politicians in Moscow. I came away convinced that the Soviet Government were seriously working for world disarmament under inter-

national control, and that that was why their proposal for a conference had been made. And I remember what Mr Kosygin said to Senator Church of the US last July: "My Government stands ready to support arms reduction, nuclear or conventional, partial or complete."

In any case, Academician Emelyanov is coming to take part in a conference in the Conway Hall in London on November 26-28; the conference is to discuss "Nuclear Weapons, Political and Military Dangers of the Arms Race." Academician Emelyanov was a member of U Thant's committee of experts on "The Effects of Nuclear War" (1967), and "The Political Dangers and Economic Cost of the Arms Race" (1971).

Could you perhaps send a representative to the Conway Hall to clear up with the

Academician what his Government's policy really is?

You say "disarmament is important." You pin your hopes to SALT, and mutual balanced force reductions in Europe. With respect, both are technically much more complex, and politically much less likely to succeed, than a Treaty of General Disarmament.

Such a treaty cannot be made by the methods of the diplomacy, but only by public debate with top level statesmen taking part. The motives which you say will "get things done"—"spending less on armaments and more on other things"—apply much more strongly to general disarmament than they do to SALT and MBFR.—Yours etc.,

Philip Noel-Baker,
18 South Eaton Place,
London SW 1.

Catholic failings

Sir,—Although I sympathise with much of Dr Water's letter (November 12) I would not agree that the only villains are parish priests. The crisis in the Catholic Church disturbs every Catholic and the divisions are not found just between priest and people, but between priest and priest, layman and layman, even Cardinal and Cardinal.

During this exciting period of adapting to the changes initiated by the Vatican Council, these sharp divisions of opinion are not surprising. If the Church is Catholic it should be able to contain within it a vast range of views. Unfortunately, those who have been slow to welcome the changes are often intolerant and appear to demand that those who differ from them be excluded from the Church.

This has often been the case with the Catholic Church in England. Sixty years ago George Tyrrell suggested a broader view to us, so in our narrow-mindedness we expelled him and refused him Christian burial. And in our own day Kenneth Allen's inspiring ministry suffered and finally came to an end due in large part to the intolerance of his fellow Catholics.—Yours faithfully,

John Baker,
10 Kipling Close,
Pound Hill,
Crawley, Sussex.

Loyalty explained

Sir,—On reading my letter (November 12) about "Labour loyalty," I feel that it could be misunderstood and cause embarrassment to my local party.

I therefore, want to make it quite clear that it is an expression of my personal feelings, that I held the party and trade union officers I quote in proof of my "grass roots origin" before a serious heart complaint put a premature end to my political activities, and that it was written in the revulsion at the insinuation that Roy Jenkins and his friends voted for Europe in order to keep the aquatic choirmaster Ted Heath in office.

John J. Likier,
87 Chesford Road,
Luton,
Bedfordshire.

Some of my best friends...

Sir,—When are the arrogant Common Marketers we hear so much about? I flatter myself that I know most members of the Parliamentary Labour Party and I have never met these scornful political buccaners.

Pro-Europeans, in fact, range from Charles Pannell and Michael Stewart to Andrew Faulds and Paul Rose. They include far more trade unionists than professors and the Co-operative Group found six for the pro-EEC vote on October 28. They are a normal cross-section of the PLP who attend conscientiously to the business of the House, are dutiful in their constituencies and stump the country at weekends.

The only common thread that joins them is a consistent belief in a united Europe organised ultimately on a socialist pattern for the greater good of mankind everywhere. They dislike the current nationalistic and opportunist trends in the Movement and believe that the European view must continue

to have expression and representation in the councils of the PLP. Does such belief and action constitute "arrogance" or "cool effrontery" as is now suggested; against all past tradition and practice?—Yours etc.,

Arthur Palmer,
House of Commons.

Relying on fish

Sir,—You rightly say in your leader this morning (November 12) that in certain poor parts of the country a shoal of herring is a natural resource and that Britain's stand on EEC fishing limits must take account of this. I hope you will be equally forthright in any dispute between Britain and Iceland in recognising that in Iceland these shoals of fish are a whole nation's sole "natural resource."

—Yours faithfully,
J. C. Griffiths,
Gaston House,
Little Bellingbury,
Near Bishop's Cleeve,
Essex.

Local radio: US experiences and English fears

Sir,—Derek Parker ("A whiff of fresh air from America"—November 13) seems to believe that American commercial radio has produced some beneficial side effects. He may be right. But the few technical advances which have resulted from commercial radio should not be allowed to hide that institution's truly pernicious character. And if, as Mr Parker points out, a few non-commercial radio stations have come into being in America, these have done so only at great cost and by surmounting enormous odds.

The interruption of radio programmes every few minutes by commercials is not, I'm afraid, merely a matter of technique (as Mr Parker implies). It is the keystone of the theory on which all commercial radio is founded: the creation of a market for goods. Radio in the US (and soon in Britain) exists so that the few can profit from the many, and the easiest way to soften up the many is to bombard them with an avalanche of seemingly innocuous (when not offensive)

commercial "messages" all skilfully constructed and timed and scheduled to produce a "consumer" mentality.

Such advertising is too readily dismissed by many British commentators as harmless innuendo; inane it may be, but it is very harmful, and the advertisers are very serious. They have already cowed the American public into buying up the free-enterprise system by purchasing hundreds of useless and unnecessary items, and soon, it appears, they are to go to work on Britain.

It is above all the non-profitability of American radio stations which distinguishes them from their commercial counterparts, and which Mr Parker fails to mention. The most radical pop music in New Haven used to come (and hope fully still does) not from a station intent on making money but from Yale University's WYBC; WRVR in New York (which figures in Mr Parker's article) is run by the Riverside Church. To be non-profitable and to exist you must either have a big daddy (like WYBC

or WRVR) and devoted listeners (like Pacifica).

I have spent the past two years in relative bliss listening to the BBC after coming to Britain from America. And I can see no possibility of independent non-profit stations like Pacifica occurring here after the advent of commercial radio. The first place they would have to go to is the same territory as Radios 3 and 4, and doing it less well.

Even more importantly, collecting the kind of subscriptions necessary to keep a listener-supported station on the air would be doubly difficult in a country whose public is already required to spend a substantial licence of money in TV, and radio. The way to better radio in Britain lies in increasing and expanding the BBC, it is dangerous to abandon the fight against commercial radio and to hope for the best.—Yours sincerely,

Jonathan M. Weiss,
12 Binswood Avenue,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.

More letters: page 15

Introducing Quakers

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George H. Gorman

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Name

Address

from WALTER SCHWARZ,
Jerusalem, Monday

Body politic

it may be going on in insinuations cannot be denied. It is more than a natural attack of Moritis. The Labour Party is a very radical of government but is a party of opposition. It has no responsibilities, office or the activism of the parties and the annual conference. Nothing so it has yet happened to turn the party's real casting around, respect leadership and pick scent of power again.

Bevanite analogy is not instructive in the pre-
dication. Roy is no Nye.
The answer this year
to save his position
Labour "Establishment"
rather than cut loose
and, and so far he has
delivered.

Why does repeat itself
likely to do so in the
of the great Bevanite
more likely as
each of the two factions
ing enough to immo-
bilise the other?
Two divisions of ide-
ological personality, although
do not exactly cor-
respond to the divisions over
the Market, have
institutionalised their
derivation can capture
fascism, neither can be
led from it. The Shadow
Party for the time being
like a having the
character of a formal coalition,
the Party ruled,

by the Grand Coalition
recursively together by
alliance.

Colonial home



"They told us we were going to be given our Sterling's back, but it now seems the blinking things aren't going to get here for six months or so," he moaned gloomily. "Wilson, though

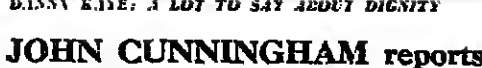
And inside the house, Lord Grey's private secretary, a Major Robert Stevens ("the Governor can touch-type, you know," so there's nothing to worry about), was in the air of calm. He couldn't say whether Mr Wilson would be sleeping in the same bed as the Queen had used on her last visit, or if there was a distinct possibility. "I've been here 17 years and Her Majesty has been twice, so we don't keep a special bedroom for the Queen," he said. "Where it's just possible one of Mr Wilson's party may find himself in the same room." But apparently no one was trans-ferred to the house, as considered the problem there have been no notifications about anyone having allergies to

Year	United States (%)	Japan (%)	Germany (%)
1950	7	15	18
1960	8	16	19
1970	9	17	20
1980	10	18	21
1990	11	19	21
2000	12	19	21
2010	13	19	21
2020	14	19	21
2030	14	19	21
2040	15	20	22
2050	15	20	22

JOHN CUNNINGHAM

's boys

The pavement philosopher in him remarked that it was "the basis of humanity." His work, and UNICEF's, is a process of helping people find their own dignity and regain it. It works in many ways. His contribution will be a 50-minute television film which UNICEF hopes will be shown on the networks of member countries next year. "I want to know how we can speak for itself?" "When people read about these children and their dreadful conditions they think 'How shocking' and forget all about it. But if they recognize it, they know how to speak among them they become more involved — there is a sense of identification." Mr. Kaye isn't good at figures and can't tell you how many refugee children they have helped. But he says the UNICEF film he showed next March



Danny's boys

"What was the advantage of being a famous actor?" "The advantage was that they didn't know who I was." His only policy, he says, is to act like a lunatic with children everywhere.

"Wasn't it incongruous for an actor to visit such human disaster? That's a moot point," launched Mr. Kaye, rocketing. His ageing golden locks hobbled resolutely as he retorted that for years, his profession had been maligned... It was no more incongruous for an actor to go to Calcutta than for a politician. World

MISCELLANY

Old stock

Punch line

THE RHODESIAN police were warned to avenge the death of a member of two from the Soviet KGB, Judith Todd, daughter of Garfield, sometime Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, marks Sir Alec's unhappy trip with a place in the history of Rhodesia. "But the Rhodesia Foreign Secretary is unlikely to see. It includes one anti-geographical episode. Towards the end of 1964, Judith writes, her father was a member of the "Majority Race Independent Committee" which argued that independence should not be granted to a white minority Government. Judith received a telephone call from a policeman, who said he was a friend of her father. He invited her to meet him or her. Could they meet in the lounge of a Salisbury hotel that evening?

Judith had been warned that a seduction attempt was to be made, and that her father was to be blackmailed by a sheet of compromising photographs. She arranged for a friend to sit at the next table and observe as much as he could hear. The assignment took place, the plot failed. One of the men was

Olympian height

Olympian height



MAURICE GIRODIAS, who was waging the sexual revolution when Lord Longford was still teaching politics at Oxford, is looking for a new man to run his Olympia Press in London. Ann Rosenberg, who has been his secretary since Girodias opened here 8 months ago, is moving to New York in January to launch his Orlando imprint, which will publish erotic literature here and abroad.

In the past couple of days, Girodias has offered the London office to Ed Victor, a founder-editor of "Ink," a underground weekly sister of "Off," and to a younger "Ink" but is still trying to keep it afloat. He has also retained his connections with Jonathan Cape, where he has been publishing his American publisher, Random House. He says he is considering Olympia's offer.

Meanwhile Girodias, in London for the publication of "Masters of Sex," the first erotic novel to be smuggled out of the Soviet Union, is waiting to hear whether the Director of Public Prosecutions is going to charge him (or Ann Rosenberg) under the Obscene Publications Act. His *Soho* magazine was the last week to shed the homosexual hooks were taken away.

The last time he was prosecuted was in Germany two

Hair Schmidt

100

smoke signal

His decision to stop smoking has already been explained. Although Cubanologists suggest Jimmy have something to do with Castro's bronchial ailments, the Cuban leader's apparent dislike of smoking is real, and played a 15-minute basketball match in the North Sunday. Earlier he told reporters that he had a slight cough, caught with Kossygin on the way to Havana.

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THERE IS no argument that asbestos can be dangerous stuff. A few years ago one medical researcher, Dr P. C. Elmes, told of a dutiful wife who held some asbestos sheeting for her husband to saw up. She was later found to be suffering from asbestosis, a form of lung disease akin to pneumoconiosis. Medical concern about the effects of asbestos dust was such that an international conference about it was held in New York seven years ago. It concluded that a lot more research was needed.

One of the problems is the time it takes for the effects of exposure to dust to become evident. Asbestosis can take two years to develop and mesothelioma—the cancer of the pleura induced by asbestos dust—may not appear until thirty or forty years after the initial exposure. Since the widespread industrial use of asbestos only goes back about sixty years, it is only fairly recently that the medical hazards have become widely appreciated. It is only five years since mesothelioma was accepted as a compensable disease under the Industrial Injuries Act.

As a result of the detailed research carried out all over the world and the consequent fuss, far more stringent health standards have been introduced in Britain and other countries in the factories producing asbestos and for the workers who have to use it. The whole purpose of the regulations is to ensure that as little dust escapes into the atmosphere as possible. Bags must be made untearable, proper ventilation installed near machines, regular cleaning carried out, and special protective clothing worn.

But there still seem to be loopholes in the safety net and at least one of them has led to a disastrous accident by city authorities in the United States. The cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia have imposed a total ban on the spraying of asbestos mixtures as part of the fireproofing of steel-framed buildings and there are signs that other city authorities will follow suit. Yet, according to sources in the British industry, the spraying process is "widely used" in this country. The question is, in view of the American action, should it continue? Harold Jackson reports

Like so many debates in this sort of area, the discussion gets highly technical. The process has the dual advantage of being 15 per cent to 20 per cent cheaper than anything comparable and of being much easier than the alternatives. It is primarily used to

New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia have imposed a total ban on the spraying of asbestos mixes as part of the fire-proofing of steel-framed buildings. Yet according to sources in the British industry the spraying process is widely used in this country. In view of the American action, should it continue? Harold Jackson reports

fireproof the steel and concrete beams of buildings and is carried out on the site. The spraying process allows awkward corners to be covered much more efficiently than fastening on cladding by other methods. But, like any spraying process, it is wasteful—up to 25 per cent of the mixture doesn't cling to the beams. Its subsequent distribution is the cause of the issue.

The Asbestos Information Committee, set up by the industry as a result of all the publicity about health hazards, says firmly that the evidence does not justify a ban in the United States, and certainly not in Britain.

Exposure level

A dust survey has been carried out by the Asbestos Research Council (an organisation set up by the leading firms in the industry) in 18 buildings treated with sprayed asbestos insulation. It is generally agreed that an asbestos dust concentration of two fibres per millilitre constitutes an acceptable level of exposure over the lifetime of a worker in the asbestos industry (except in the case of blue asbestos which is no longer used for this purpose). In no case did the amount of asbestos dust in the atmosphere of the completed buildings exceed 4 per cent of this level.

What this does not answer is what the levels of dust were around the site when the spraying was being carried out.

One of the points brought out by recent research is how little exposure

may be needed to the dust to bring dire results. Research is now under way to try to cut down the amount of asbestos released into the air from car brake linings, for example. Obviously, any source of potential contamination must be regarded with suspicion.

One of the foremost researchers in this field is Dr J. J. Selikoff, of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. Last year, in collaboration with a number of his colleagues, he published the results of a survey carried out during three thousand autopsies. The point he wanted answered was whether chrysotile asbestos particles (this is the commonest form of the mineral and accounts for 83 per cent of the world's output) were commonly found in the lungs of those living in the city.

The research was complex if only because of the size of the problem. Many of the fibres are only 3 or 4/100,000ths of a millimetre in diameter—well beyond the range of optical microscopes. Since one of the effects of the fibres' residence in the body is that it is broken down into its smallest elements, it is hardly surprising that some earlier researchers had failed to find them, even in the lung tissue of men known to have been exposed to the dust for years.

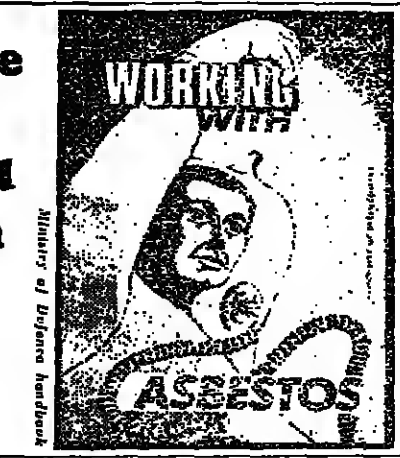
Dr Selikoff's team found that in more than one third of the cases fibres less than 1/10,000th of a millimetre (which were likely to be asbestos fibres) could be seen with an optical microscope. They then did

further work on a smaller sample with an electron microscope to get a positive identification of chrysotile. Using magnifications of up to 217,000 times they found that in 85 per cent of the cases asbestos fibres were positively identified. In their paper they commented: "Similar observations have been made in London. We anticipate that what is now found in these two cities will be found in other urban areas as well."

What this holds down to is that there is a generalised risk to the public at large from asbestos dust, though its source may not be known. Evidently it worried the Americans enough for them to ban one process which, by its very nature, is likely to spread fibres fairly widely.

In May, last year, the Government brought new regulations into operation for the safe use of asbestos. In the main they were concerned with the protection of workers, since they were made under the Factories Act 1961. Their application to the casual passer-by is more obscure. The industry has introduced its own code of safe practice which calls for a pre-dampening technique before the spray is applied. Using this, according to the Asbestos Information Committee, there is a total fibre concentration of three to four per millilitre around the immediate working area dropping to one fibre per millilitre 15ft away.

"At these levels," the committee says, "it is the official view that expensive screening on site can be avoided provided other workers are kept at



least twenty feet away from the spray area."

This view is certainly not accepted by the New York authorities. Even before the decision to ban the process was taken the State Department of Labour said in its own code of practice that "it is doubtful whether 'safe' working areas can be found at less than 100 feet from the spray nozzle."

The New York code also laid down elaborate screening precautions with both vertical and horizontal isolation of the area being sprayed and the covering of any shafts in the vicinity. In the Royal Navy, which used the process in ships, no one is allowed anywhere near the spraying and the workers are obliged to wear a sort of diver's kit with an independent air supply.

Small contractors

But there is also the more complicated question of how far the British regulations—whatever their adequacy—are actually observed. One of the characteristics of the construction business here is the large number of small contractors engaged in it. The regulations leave no doubt that the onus is on the main contractor to ensure that anyone working on the site sticks to the rules. The policing is done by the Factory Inspectorate.

But, as the TUC recently observed, "the inspectorate is still far short of the numbers needed."

There is a widespread belief that the Alkali Inspectorate can act as a

backstop, keeping track of any generalised contamination that may occur. It is not so. According to the Department of the Environment, asbestos spraying is not a registrable process and it is up to the local Medical Officer of Health to report any environmental pollution. He is a busy man, responsible for everything from measles on, and this must rank as one of his more arcane responsibilities.

Two scientists working for one of the large manufacturers report in the current issue of "Nature" on their measurements of atmospheric pollution and observe that "measurements of asbestos in air near asbestos factories have proved negative with present analytical methods, so under the sponsorship of the Asbestos Research Council we are developing a more sensitive technique." Their samples were collected with an electrostatic device drawing air through a 20,000 volt corona discharge, which is not likely to be in the inventory of your average town hall.

Nor, if it comes to that, is an electron microscope, which the two scientists regard as an essential tool for their measurements.

One of the principal research workers in this field in Britain, Dr Muriel Newhouse of the Institute of Occupational Health, says of the American action: "With the present evidence, I think they were probably quite right to clamp down on the British Government seems to take a similar view since sprayed impet asbestos (to give it its formal designation) has now been deleted from all Royal Navy specifications and is being replaced by mineral fibre marine board, which has no asbestos content. This decision, incidentally, came at the same time as the new safety regulations for industry were introduced."

But the Asbestos Information Committee disagrees. "Asbestos spray," it says, "is the most effective method available for the fire protection of steel frame structures. The thermal insulation of irregularly-shaped plant, the prevention of condensation, and the acoustical improvement of certain types of building."

Even if action is taken we are not one of the worst. The navy has had considerable problems when it has come to breaking up ships with asbestos insulation, since there is again a major dust problem. It will be even worse when it comes to knocking down the buildings which we are now busily spraying.



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LETTERS to the Editor

Strengthening the ties

Sir,—We are in agreement with Mr K. A. G. Murray (November 8) when he speaks of the high level of ability to be found in the higher ranks of the police service. Only this summer we were involved in two projects in conjunction with two constabularies, Thames Valley and Bedfordshire, where we contrived to produce exciting and productive community service activities for disadvantaged young people.

Both of these projects involved participation of groups of Police Cadets, an admirable form of training. In our view, for the role they are soon to take up within the larger community. Our only regret is that more constabularies do not take advantage of the offers of resources constantly being made by both statutory and voluntary agencies.

To involve adolescents in giving service to their community has proven to be an efficient preventative mechanism, and one which increases the dignity and responsibility of individual young people. To have this possibility presented to them by the police can only serve to strengthen constructive ties between these young people and the police.—Yours faithfully,

Andrea Kelmanson,
Community Service
Volunteers.
London E.1.

Contradictions

Sir,—I could not help laughing when I read young Pat Nuttgens's outburst against me (Letters, November 2) and in his pique he clearly contradicts himself, making it almost superfluous for me to point it out. "Fine Art never was the basis of design," he says, in one breath whilst in another he struggles for "The fusion of art, science, and life." We all know, or should do, that the far ignored design approaches through the well-worn Amnesty channels. We therefore feel that the time has come for action of a more public form to be taken.

On November 20 we shall be going, in separate groups, each of about 30 members, to the embassies of these countries and we shall publicly hand in a written petition for the release of each prisoner. This indicates no plunging into political issues, but merely a recognition that our "private" pleas have been for too long ignored, so that it becomes necessary in these extreme cases to expose and embarrass governments for their violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

For from indicating any selectiveness on the part of Amnesty International the cases have selected themselves. As it happens, the nine cases represent an almost perfect example of Amnesty's "transnational detachment" as examination of the political colour of the nine governments will show.—Yours,

Alan Groun,
Amnesty International (British Section).

Divisive Bill

Sir,—As an instrument of political expediency, compromise, and ineffectual reasoning the recently passed Local Government Bill would be hard to better. It is difficult to see how the apparently far-reaching establishment of the Department of the Environment, one Secretary of State concept of which was to coordinate Government departments concerned with environmental planning, recent Bill is the art of its emphasis on division of planning functions by their very nature.

In the important planning where close co-operation is imperative, the particularly disastrous White Paper published this year discarded the concept of unitary all-purpose authority. The Bill is even more divisive.

Structure and policy will be vested in the counties, but the preparation of most local plans and all decisions on the development will be at district level. It is a show of coordination achieved between the two for the interesting but obvious concept of a co-planning staff structure appears from the Government proposals.

It is not difficult to see what the effects of this would be if it were unforfeited. Having prepared the approval of the structure plan the authorities would be powerless to effect its implementation; local plans and through agencies of development co-ordination would be at the districts would be afforded to employ professional staff of high calibre it founded in the major cases. The optimum size of districts is 75-100,000 population. In practice in many areas it will be much smaller. Present experience of authorities of this size does not encourage optimism. Even they could afford to employ a team of staff necessary to produce local plans, co-ordinate local plans, design, action local plans, and develop control staff would be at district level, but how on the ground they would spread!

M. A. P.
Piddington,
Newhaven, Sussex.



Time to act

Sir,—The plans by the British Section of Amnesty International to present petitions for the release of nine prisoners of conscience is seen by Michael Lake as departing from Amnesty's traditional "detachment from the political issues involved."

These nine prisoners represent all those known and fully documented cases who have been imprisoned or restricted for over 10 years. Part of the normal work carried out by voluntary Amnesty groups—there are nearly 1,000—in 30 countries has been to plead by letters, delegations, etc. for the release of these prisoners.

The countries concerned are: China, Cuba, Greece, Paraguay, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Russia, Spain, Taiwan, and all have so far ignored these approaches through the well-worn Amnesty channels. We therefore feel that the time has come for action of a more public form to be taken.

On November 20 we shall be going, in separate groups, each of about 30 members, to the embassies of these countries and we shall publicly hand in a written petition for the release of each prisoner. This indicates no plunging into political issues, but merely a recognition that our "private" pleas have been for too long ignored, so that it becomes necessary in these extreme cases to expose and embarrass governments for their violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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Alan Groun,
Amnesty International (British Section).

TOMORROW IN GUARDIAN EXTRA:

John O'Callaghan on the saga of the SS Great Britain

Gobble the pherkins and go.

Sometimes a man has to do what a man has to do. It may not always be pleasant. It may not win him the Gracious Diner of the Year award. But what is mere popularity compared with the preservation of great British Palate?

You see, what's happening is this. Despite the fact that everyone who tries KlosterPrinz hails it as a fine of Piesporters, a deliciously medium dry Moselle, the perfect drink that you can pay good food for all this, there are still a few rants around where you can't find this superb wine.

What we're looking for is a select of Kamikaze diners. Men who go into these restaurants, ask to see the list before they look at it, say "Ah, still no KlosterPrinz," and, while the wine waiter is in amazed disbelief, gobble pherkins and go. The brave man may not even like it. But that's not the point. What is that he's made his point. When the restaurant gives up the unequal struggle, it adds to its wine list the addition of KlosterPrinz, and look back on the incident as his hour.



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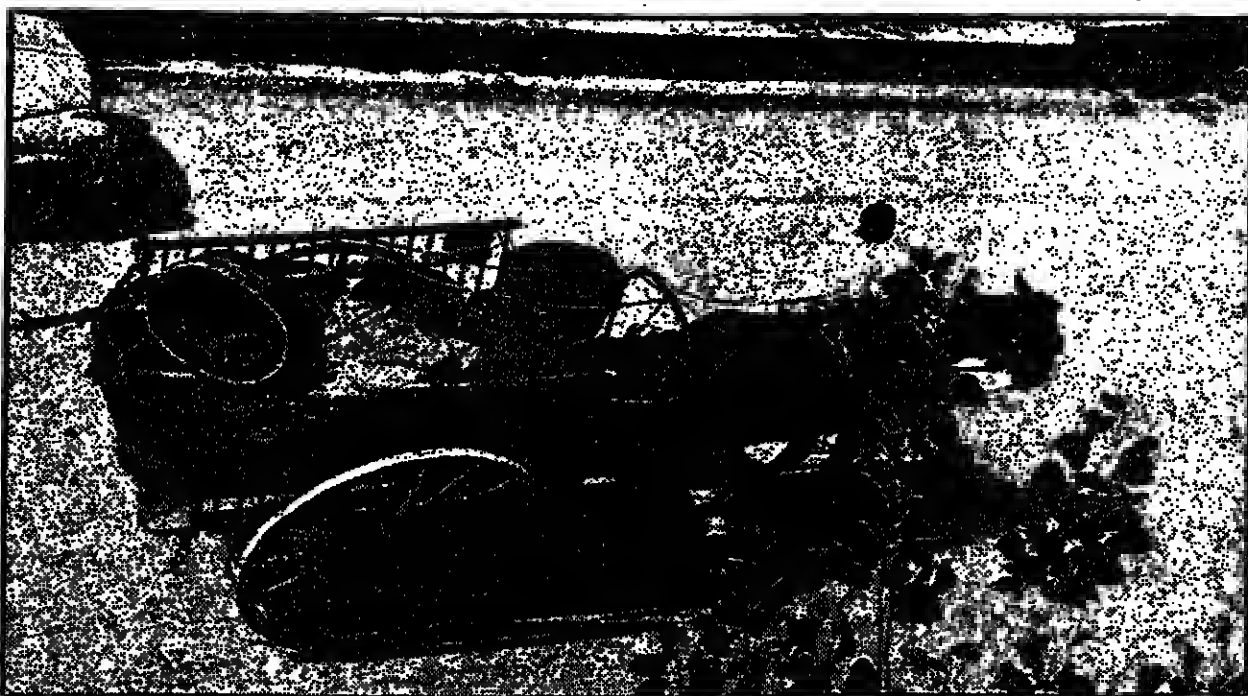
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WINES OF THE WORLD



Harvesting at
Alella, Catalonia
picture by
Graham
Finlayson

tive flavour. It retails at about 89p. Another particularly interesting dry White Bordeaux is Château Filhot, Cuvée Extra Sec 1966 (Château Bottled). This is, of all things, a dry Sauternes. It has the rich heavy nose of a dessert Sauternes, but is completely dry on the palate: an unusual and intriguing combination. At about £1.11 a bottle it is good value.

Now for a word about White Burgundy. Here the 1969 vintage has produced some extremely good wines. Like all good things they tend to be fairly expensive, but if you like White Burgundy, 1969 is not a vintage to be missed.

In the Moselle valley there have been a succession of good years and so Moselle is usually a safe bet. A Moselle, unless it is expensive, is best drunk young. If, therefore, you are offered a choice of vintages, go for the 1969 or 1970 in preference to earlier years. A nice Berncasteler Riesling sells at about 93p a bottle. Don't be frightened by the long names of the better Moselles or be ashamed to order them by number over the counter or in the restaurant. These are crisp, refreshing, fruity wines, deliciously light, with lots of fruit.

Medium to sweet

MEDIUM-DRY WINES are particularly useful. Not only will they go with most kinds of food, but they are also more suitable than the dry wines for serving at wine parties where they will be drunk without a meal. Once again Hungary comes out well where value for money is concerned. Magyar Pecs Riesling at 89p a bottle is very easy to drink and pleasantly fruity. Large bottles are available for those wishing to economise further. The shipper is F. & E. May.

Also good value is Teitshcher Bros. Yugoslav Riesling at about 75p. It has perhaps a little more body than the Hungarian. Going a little higher in

quality, a Niersteiner Domtal from Rheinhessen is usually good value for money. Hallgarten do a good one at about £1. Also impressive at the price is Schloss Boeckelheimer Riesling 1970 at 85p from Peter Dominic. This nice light Hock from the Nahe valley has an attractive and distinctive flavour. 1969 and 1970 have produced some excellent medium-dry Hocks. Although already good to drink, the more expensive among them will improve for another year or two.

If there is one class of top quality wine which is still undervalued it is the fine dessert Sauternes—the chateau wines. It is still possible to obtain very high quality 1962 and 1964 Sauternes and Barsacs from such well-known chateaux as Coutet, Climens, Doisy-Vedriès, Guiraud, Lafaurie-Peyraguey, and others for what are really very reasonable prices. When English-bottled, such wines can be picked up for well under £1.50 a bottle.

A good vintage of Château d'Yquem the most famous of all the Sauternes can cost three or four times as much. A fine Sauternes is best served ice cold at the end of a meal with the fruit and dessert.

Champagne

NO SPARKLING WINE made outside the Champagne district has ever managed to rival the products of the best Champagne firms. Good Champagne is a marvellous creation. Bad Champagne, on the other hand, is a doubtful pleasure. The best Champagnes are expensive. Few of them retail at less than £2 a bottle, but if you buy by the dozen it may be possible to get down to about £1.75.

The choice of brand is largely a matter of taste. My own favourites among the famous names are Krug, Bollinger, Pol Roger, Louis Roederer, and Veuve Clicquot. Among the smaller firms, Joseph Perrier is at the top of my list. It is a

fairly light dry fruity wine of high quality and may be found at Robert Jackson's in Piccadilly.

Nonvintage Champagnes are good enough for most occasions. They are made with the same care as the vintage wines, but are generally rather lighter. This makes them particularly suitable for parties, weddings, and receptions.

Sparkling wines for festive occasions

ONE of the most interesting creations I have seen recently in this field is a strawberry Hock cup called Erdbeerbowle. Shipped by Hallgarten and retailed at just over a pound, it comes in a smart screw top Hock bottle. It is pink in colour and really rather delectable. When poured it has a lively sparkle. Mr Fritz Hallgarten says that all the German wine trade make "bowle" like this for their teenagers to drink at parties, and that it isn't only the teenagers who enjoy the party.

Next we come to an attractive sparkling rose called Lily the Pink. It is medium dry and very grapy with a Muscatel flavour. The bottle is rather beautiful in a dolly sort of way and the label distinctly with it. Not quite the thing for the staid older generation perhaps, but the 16-24-year-olds will think it much better than medicinal compounds. Obtainable from

Peter Dominic, among others, at £1.05 a bottle.

The Germans drink enormous quantities of Sekt—sparkling wine based on Hock or Moselle. The best Sekt is quite expensive, retailing at between about £1.35 and £1.50, but some pleasant cheaper wines are also available at only just over the pound, and sometimes even below. Hallgarten's Schloss Rheingarten is such a wine. It is medium-dry and easy to drink: an ideal choice for parties of all kinds. Good also are Schloss Prinz (£1.13) and Schloss Livia (£1.39) from Coleman's of Norwich.

The sparkling wines so far mentioned bear little resemblance to Champagne. If it is a Champagne substitute you want, then look for something dry made by the Méthode Champenoise. The best solution I have found is called Cristal Dry, which retails at about £1.30. If you want something a little less expensive, then there is a sparkling white Burgundy in a very smart bottle called Kritter. Peter Dominic stock both.

Finally, a few words of advice about ordering wine for Christmas and the new year. In the few weeks before Christmas the entire retail wine trade and all the carriers are under tremendous pressure. If you are placing an order for delivery by Christmas, do place it early, at least before the end of the first week in December. Then you will avoid the risk of your Christmas wine arriving too late to be of any use.

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As a lover of wine himself, he knows that there is more to wine than meets the eye, or the pocket. Unfortunately, some of his customers choose their wine just by the name on the label, or the price on the ticket.

This is fine as far as it goes, but it doesn't show much imagination. It's a bit like denying the existence of any cheese other than Cheddar or Stilton!

There are good wines that don't carry a familiar name, or need an outrageous price tag to justify themselves. Wines that are better known in France than they are here. Wines that appeal to people's palates not their vanity. Wines that carry the V.D.Q.S. symbol.

What does V.D.Q.S. mean?

"Vins délimités de qualité supérieure" are high quality wines covered by special regulations laid down by the French Ministry of Agriculture. Each bottle carries on it a stamp bearing the V.D.Q.S. symbol of a hand raising a glass.

This is the symbol to look for. It is an official government seal, not a trade mark, or the sign of any one shipper.

Under a law of 1949 this seal is given only to wines that fulfil specific conditions. These cover the area of production, the type of vine, the methods of growing the vine and making the wine, the alcoholic content and the maximum authorised yield.

Only when these conditions have been met, and the wine approved by official tasters is it allowed to carry the V.D.Q.S. mark.

No label is granted after the 30th April following the harvest, and the right to use it is valid for three months. After that a fresh application has to be made.

It's a long process but it makes sure that any wine bearing the V.D.Q.S. mark lives up to its reputation. And the French Government's guarantee.

Where do V.D.Q.S. wines come from?

In terms of quantity produced V.D.Q.S. wines are the smallest of the three official categories of wine recognised by the French Government. In fact only 3,000,000 hectolitres of V.D.Q.S. wine are produced annually.

That sounds a great deal, until you realise that it is less than 5% of all the wine produced in France.

In spite of that there are over 60 V.D.Q.S. wines produced throughout the country. It is difficult to name them all here, but apart from the Loire valley (Gros Plant du Pays Nantais), the South West of France (Béarn), the centre (Auvergne, St. Pourcain), Lorraine (vins de Moselle), Corsica and Savoie, most V.D.Q.S. wines come from Southern France.

South Eastern France.

CÔTES DE PROVENCE. This area of France stretches from Marseille in the west, to Nice in the east, and has a very ancient tradition of wine growing. The Phoenicians first

introduced the vine into this splendid countryside and the reputation of its wines has increased through the ages. The red wines of Côtes de Provence are full bodied, and age gracefully. The white wines, always dry, should be drunk when they are young. But the region is most famous for its Rosé, full bodied, full flavoured, fruity and dry. These are usually drunk when young, a two year old wine is already nearing perfection. It's ideal as a contrast to the spiced dishes of the region and goes well with grills and poultry.

Côtes de Provence Rosé makes a fine summer Apéritif.

South Western France.

ROUSSILLON. Lying in the shadow of the Pyrénées, this district is responsible for a large quantity of excellent full bodied red wines which mature well. The best known being Corbières du Roussillon.

LANGUEDOC. Not only the largest producer of V.D.Q.S. wines, but the home of some of the most famous in this category. There are four main districts.

CORBIÈRES. This name is given to wines which are produced from large vineyards that cover 82,000 acres. One-third of the total amount of V.D.Q.S. wine made in France is produced here. Most of the production is a full bodied red wine with character and a vivid colour. It ages well and gains a delicate perfume. There are also some elegant rosés and delicate whites.

MINERVOIS. This area is second only to Corbières in the amount of V.D.Q.S. wine produced. The vineyards spread over two départements—Aude and Hérault. Almost all the wines produced are red. They are elegant, light and fruity with a renowned bouquet. A few dry white wines and rosés are produced here as well.

COSTIÈRES DU GARD. South east of Nîmes lie the hills which make up the vineyards of Costières du Gard, home of a vividly coloured red wine. It matures well while keeping its bouquet. The area also produces some very good rosés, with a lightness that assures their popularity.

CÔTEAUX DU LANGUEDOC. The red wines of this district are well balanced and full bodied with a deep red colour. Usually they are left for a few years to mature into their full character.



So that's V.D.Q.S. wines. A range of high quality red, white and rosé wines all bearing the official Government seal. A distinction that's well worth looking out for next time you've got something to celebrate. Ask your wine merchant, he carries a range of V.D.Q.S. wines, and will enjoy meeting someone who knows what he's talking about.

For further information on French wines contact Food from France, 14 Berkeley Street, London W1X 5AD.

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971. Quota Ref 205/71 G. Reference No. A/545/G. (Continued on p. 10)

...of democracy

Toolmen press for full strike

Wilson will not meet the IRA

By our Labour Staff

Coventry officials of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday made the strongest possible request to the union's national executive for support for a strike by 8,000 toolroom workers in a dispute over wages.

The executive, which meets in London today, will decide whether to add its official support to that of the Coventry District Committee of the AUEW. An indefinite stoppage by toolroom workers is threatened from Friday if the union would cause widespread dislocation in the car and engineering industries in the Midlands and elsewhere.

As Mr Andrew Boyle, Coventry secretary, and Mr Jim Griffin, the district president, were holding talks with union leaders in London, the toolroom workers held their tenth one-day strike. The stoppage caused a complete standstill of production at the two Chrysler plants. About 4,000 Chrysler workers will be laid off today.

About 100 engineering firms in Coventry will today refuse work to their toolroom men as a reprisal against the one-day strike. This is a repetition of the situation which has existed for the past four weeks.

The Coventry Engineering Employers' Association discontinued the agreement on September 1, claiming that it was outdated and inflexible. The toolroom workers—whose earnings were kept in line with those of other engineering workers by the agreement—are demanding its reinstatement.

National leaders of the AUEW have given every indication that they support the toolroom workers' case, but the difficulty facing the union's executive is that a majority of 80 per cent is needed among the workers concerned before a district strike can be called. The majority at Coventry, in a hall of the toolroom workers, fell some 6 per cent short of this target.

The union executive may feel justified in supporting the strike because of the protracted nature of the dispute and its importance in the context of national pay negotiations. Also today the engineering unions meet the employers to receive their response to a pay claim estimated to cost about £700 millions in a year.

Typhoid victim in Kent

A case of typhoid was confirmed at Ashford, Kent, last night. Mrs Cissie Jessop, aged 61, contracted the disease while travelling in a caravan with her husband between France and Italy in September. She became seriously ill three weeks later and returned with her husband to Dover.

Mrs Jessop, who lives in the caravan at St Michaels in Tenterden, saw a doctor on October 6. At the end of the month she was admitted to Wilkesborough Hospital. Yesterday she was transferred to the Warren Infirmary, Ashford, and the town's medical officer, Dr James Marshall, confirmed that she had typhoid.

Attempts were being made last night to trace possible contacts since the couple returned to Britain.

Clock sells for £11,000

A small veneered ebony bracket clock by George Graham, the early eighteenth century London clockmaker, was sold for £11,000 at Sotheby's yesterday. The price equalled the previous highest paid for a Graham timepiece.

The clock, the property of the Dowager Countess of Lismore, was bought by a London dealer.

By IAN AITKEN in Belfast

Mr Wilson will not meet representatives of either wing of the IRA during his three-day visit to Northern Ireland. He made this clear on arrival here last night, though he insisted that he will try to meet representatives of all sections of the community who seek a non-violent solution.

At a press conference in the heavily-guarded officers' mess at Aldergrove RAF station, he said: "I shall not meet anyone who seeks a solution by violence. I do not think you can discuss the means towards peace with men of violence when the violence is continuing and the dead are not even buried."

But he was adamant that there could be no purely military solution. There had to be a political solution, he said, though it was difficult to say what it should be at this stage. "When it should come is a matter of judgment," he said.

Mr Wilson's programme for the visit is still a carefully-guarded secret, but he made it clear that he intends to visit Catholic and Protestant areas to assess the situation on the spot. "My programme will be announced after it takes place," he said, adding that he had no wish to place a further burden on the already overworked security services.

Mr Wilson refused to be drawn on recent speculation about a forthcoming change in Labour Party policy towards Northern Ireland. He insisted that he had come only to listen and then to assess. He would, he said cryptically, be making his conclusions known in a speech in the Commons next week.

However, he did offer the thought that part of the problem was that political reform had all too often come too late. "One of the biggest problems is that what seems reasonable and adequate at one moment may seem less adequate after hitherness has set in."

Mr Wilson was pressed by Irish reporters to explain his refusal to see IRA representatives or to contemplate a deal with them in view of past precedents in Vietnam and other crisis areas around the world.

He said that the difference between Northern Ireland and Vietnam was that there was still a democratic electoral system in Ulster. "I do not think that could be said of Vietnam."

He could not contemplate talking to people who wanted to destroy the democratic system by violence. Mr Wilson's intention appears to be to provide himself with the most detailed possible picture of the situation as a preparation for what seems certain to be a key meeting of the Shadow Cabinet next week.

There is no doubt, in spite of his caution, that Mr Wilson is ready to conduct the fullest possible re-examination of the Labour Party's policy on Ulster and that he wishes to be sufficiently well-informed on a personal basis, to defend himself from charges of political opportunism.

He said at his press conference: "The purpose of my visit is to listen to everyone in Northern Ireland who can contribute to an appreciation of the situation here because after my return I will be consulting with my colleagues before speaking in the Commons."

Nor will his investigation be confined to Northern Ireland. He proposes to go on to Dublin for talks with the Irish Government and representatives of the Irish Labour Party.

He is staying at Government House in Belfast, and many of his talks seem likely to be conducted there behind firmly closed doors.

Some have already quit and others will follow in about a week. Their chairman, Mr Tom Conaty, said yesterday: "The decision was made unanimously by all persons holding appointed positions on the various statutory and public boards" at a meeting on Sunday.

The association felt the time had come for those who considered themselves as representatives of the minority to withdraw from the public boards.

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An intricate oriental pattern formed by the Little Angels, the National Folk Ballet of Korea, rehearsing for the Royal Variety Performance last night at the London Palladium

Bentley inquiry demand

Gun death in Hyde Park

The Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, is to be asked in the Commons to hold an inquiry with a view to granting a posthumous pardon to Derek Bentley, hanged for the murder of a policeman.

The question was tabled by Mr Russell Kerr, Labour MP for Feltham, 19 years after the hanging. He asked Mr Maudling whether his attention has been

drawn to a recently published book about the Bentley case by David Yallop, called "To Encourage the Others."

Bentley was hanged when he was 19 for the murder of Police Constable Sidney Miles in a Croydon rooftop shooting. It was said at the trial that the bullet was fired by his friend Christopher Craig, who, at 16, was too young to be hanged.

Two Liberal peers, Lords Arran and Amulree (the Liberal Whip in the House of Lords) and Mr Sidney Hope, president-elect of the Liberal Friends of Israel Association, of which Mr John Pardoe, MP, is president.

Sea fares Passenger fares on the three-day Southern Ferries service between Southampton and Tangle are being reduced by up to 14 per cent from March 31 next year.

Lonsdale will Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, first woman president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, left £16,975 gross (£16,306 net duty £1,851). She died in April, aged 68.

Judges protected Security is being stepped up at the Judges' Lodgings in Birmingham after Judge Argyle's disclosure of harassment of himself and his family during the "OZ" trial.

TV claim A fourth TV channel must go to ITV and he run by the present programme companies, Lord Shawcross, chairman of Thames Television, said yesterday in Thames TV's annual review.

Strike spin-off More than 30 schools in the West Midlands with oil-fired central heating had to be closed because of a strike by tanker drivers. Today 30 schools with 30,000 pupils may be affected.

STOP PRESS

single element in the visual degradation of our post-war construction," he writes.

Mr Middleton praises measures such as the Clean Air Act, improvement and conservation areas, and the proposed priority bypassing of historic towns. But he stresses the need for a programme for further action in addition to the introduction of policies at all levels of government and the nationalised industries should give a lead and clear up their less savoury corners.

Architects should learn more in training about the problems of weathering and local conditions should make full use of the country's 800 or so local amenity societies.

Services happy as recruiting soars

The Services are well satisfied with the recruiting figures for the summer period from July to September, published yesterday. They show an increase of 45 per cent in the number of naval ratings and marines who joined up compared with the same period of 1970; a 23 per cent rise in the army's total

recruitment is the highest for ranks other than officers; and a drop of 9 per cent in RAF recruiting, which is acceptable because it reflects a reduced requirement. Over a period of 12 months, the RAF has nevertheless maintained the highest rate of recruitment since 1963.

The army's total of junior recruitment is the highest on record.

The next step will be for the Archbishop of Cape Town, Dr Selby Taylor, to appoint a committee "urgently" to devise ways of supporting detained, restricted, and imprisoned people. It will report its findings to him for his implementation at national level and for submission to the South African Government.

THE WEATHER

Dry weather over England and Wales for the next month is forecast by the Meteorological Office. It will probably be unsettled in the North. Mild weather will probably give way to appreciably colder weather which is likely to spread from the North to most districts with weak beginning today.

Over the month a good deal of dry, anticyclonic weather is likely over England and Wales where the frequency of frost and fog is expected to be near average. Gales will probably occur with about the usual frequency in the North, but less frequently in the South.

The mean temperature is likely to be below average over South Wales, 5 England, East Anglia and the Midlands, and above average over Northern Ireland and West Scotland but near average elsewhere.

Rainfall is expected to be below average over East Anglia, the Midlands, and South Wales, but near average in all other areas except North Scotland where above average rainfall is likely.

AROUND THE WORLD (London—hourly reports)

Reports for 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
London	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Edinburgh	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Belfast	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Birmingham	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Cardiff	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Exeter	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Glasgow	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Leeds	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Liverpool	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Manchester	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Newcastle	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Nottingham	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Sheffield	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Southampton	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Stirling	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Wolverhampton	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Wrexham	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5

AROUND THE WORLD (Continued—hourly reports)

AROUND THE WORLD (Continued—hourly reports)

South African Anglicans gain support

From STANLEY UYS in Cape Town

Support is building up rapidly in South Africa for the Anglican Church's decision in Durban at the week to give support to people who are banned, restricted, imprisoned by the Vorster Government for acting on Christian principles.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Denis Hurley, described the decision as "splendid."

The Anglican Church's decision was a "courageous" one, said Dr Alec Boraine, said it was "courageous." Now each church in the country would have to "face up to the situation of detention and of people under duress and banishment, because this is becoming increasingly an everyday event," he said.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, the chairman of the United Congregational Church, and the Rev Beyer Naudé, director of the Multiracial, Ecumenical Christian Institute of Southern Africa, also applauded the decision.

Mr Hendrickse said: "We are aware that political detainees are and even those convicted are victims of a social order which denies them almost every human right and robs them of human dignity."

It is obvious that the Church is entering a minefield, and it is not surprising that the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Leslie Steadling, yesterday publicly sounded a cautious note on the financial aspect of the support.

He told Banters that although there might be occasional instances when the Church would try to raise money to help someone's legal expenses, the Church's support would, generally speaking, be spiritual rather than material.

Churchmen are under no illusions about the retaliatory measures Mr Vorster's Government is likely to take. The State has already abundantly clear in the case of the Rev. Dr. Desmond Tutu, a prominent anti-apartheid activist, who was sentenced to two years in prison for his role in the anti-apartheid struggle.

The state has the means with which to counter this support. It can subject the Church to police harassment, or it can invoke the law. It is a criminal offence, for which the maximum penalty is 10 years imprisonment, to support or assist a banned organisation.

It was the aim of the banned defence and aid fund to provide legal aid for detainees and financial assistance for their dependants. This casts the scope of the law even wider, and brings it into direct conflict with what would normally be regarded as acts of Christian charity.

The next step will be for the Archbishop of Cape Town, Dr Selby Taylor, to appoint a committee "urgently" to devise ways of supporting detained, restricted, and imprisoned people. It will report its findings to him for his implementation at national level and for submission to the South African Government.

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'Shabby Britain' attacked

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

The creation of mini departments of the environment in all local councils is proposed by Mr Michael Middleton, the director of the Civic Trust, in the latest issue of "Official Architecture and Planning."

Along with the consequent setting up of the environment committee for the politicians and the allocation of cash for the environment, this would, he suggests, help to overwhelm much of the shabbiness which afflicts the country today.

For Mr Middleton, shabbiness includes the failure to replace the chicken wire round London squares 30 years after the railways were taken away for war purposes; failure to put back letters that have fallen from

the shop fascia; grass pushing up through the courtyard of a housing estate; pavements broken by heavy lorries that park there at night; the broken public clock without hands; aerosol graffiti on walls; sagged trees; flaking terraces; corner sites piled high with old mattresses and car parts; the black heath of County Durham; the dead trees of the Bedfordshire brick clay area.

Such shabbiness arises from failures of planning and design, particularly through the use of inadequate materials. The ubiquitous staining of concrete must be the biggest



Weather map showing pressure systems and fronts over the British Isles and surrounding regions.

Rain and cloud today

A trough of low pressure more slowly moves across the North Sea, bringing with it rain and cloud today.

Wales and the S. 1. England will have a day with occasional rain but with mainly sunny intervals.

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Death fall... Rain and cloud today... The Guardian... 192 Gray's Inn... London WC1... Editorial and... tising: 01-83... Telex: 22895... 164 Deansgate, Man... M60 2RR... Editorial: B.N.C... tising: 061-53... Tele. Ads: 061-53... Telex: 228771... The Guardian... 192 Gray's Inn... London WC1... Editorial and... tising: 01-83... Telex: 22895... 164 Deansgate, Man... M60 2RR... Editorial: B.N.C... tising: 061-53... Tele. Ads: 061-53... Telex: 228771... The Guardian... 192 Gray's Inn... London WC1... Editorial and... tising: 01-83... Telex: 22895... 164 Deansgate, Man... M60 2RR... Editorial: B.N.C... tising: 061-53... Tele. Ads: 061-53... Telex: 228771...